MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Sault Ste. Marie District

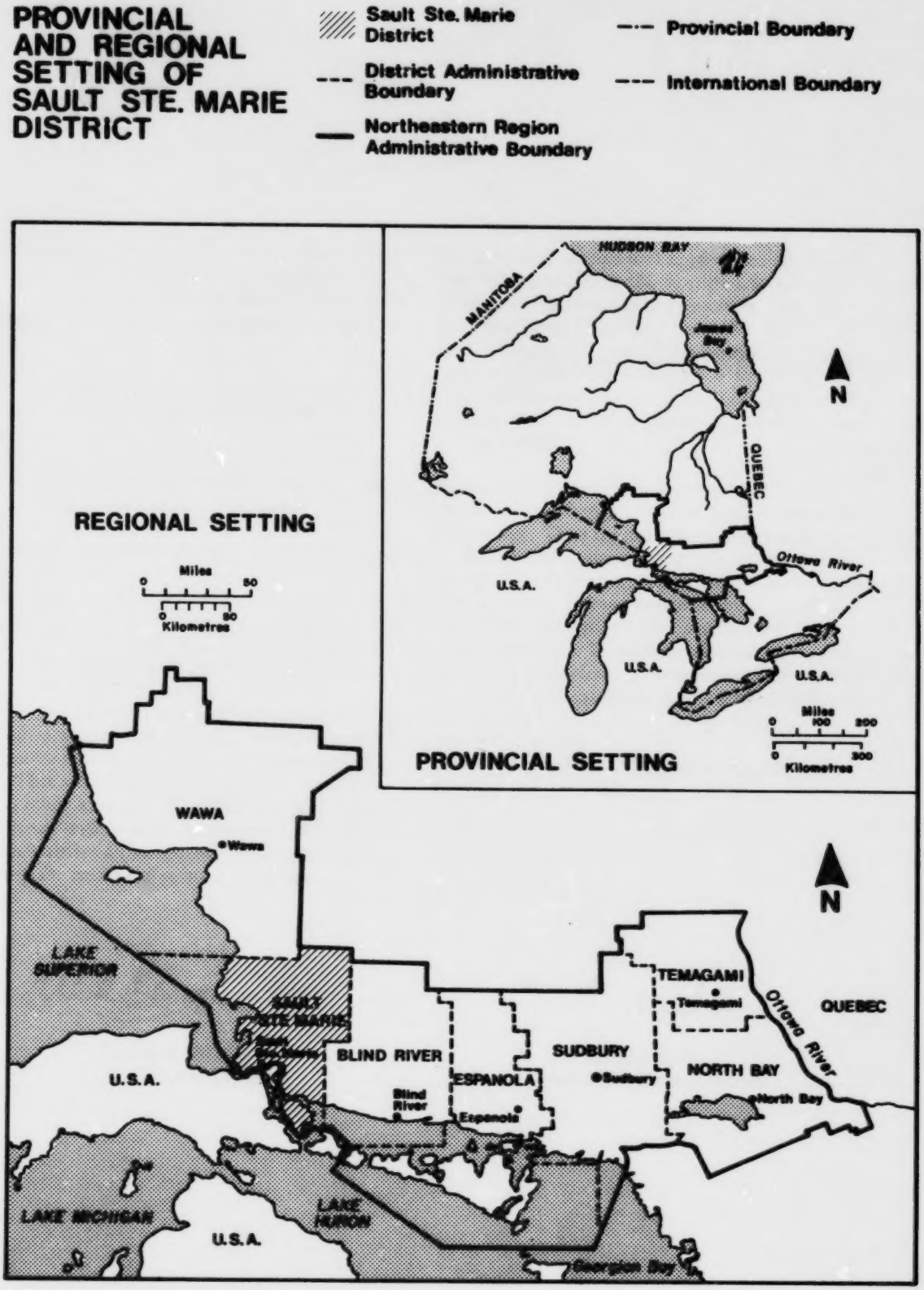
LAND USE GUIDELINES

Ontario
Ministry of Natural Resources
Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister
W. T. Foster
Deputy Minister

1983

MAP 1

PROVINCIAL AND REGIONAL SETTING OF SAULT STE. MARIE DISTRICT



FOREWORD

The Ministry of Natural Resources has a primary responsibility for the management of the Province's natural resources, in particular those related to resource development and outdoor recreation.

This document will serve as a design for integrated resource development in the Sault Ste. Marie District. It is also intended to provide others with an understanding of the Ministry's mandate and its programs which rely on both Crown and private lands for success.

To ensure an integrated approach the *Sault Ste. Marie District Land Use Guidelines* identify where and in what manner the Ministry may use Crown land, and to what extent it may wish to suggest uses of private land, in working towards the achievement of Ministry objectives.

For Crown land the Ministry must consider the land and water requirements for both its own programs and those of other government agencies. This will require ongoing liaison with these other agencies. The Ministry will continue to consult with private landowners and local municipalities since the latter have the responsibility for control of private land use.

The program targets and approaches outlined in this document follow the overall direction outlined in the Ministry's *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. The *Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the planning process of municipalities and other agencies. It is recognized, however, that this document has no legal status.

Planning is a continuous process and must be responsive to changing needs, information and technology. Thus the targets and strategies presented in this document are subject to revision based on such factors as changes in government policy, new or refined resource information and significant changes to land use in other planning documents. To accommodate changes the *Land Use Guidelines* will normally be reviewed every ten years and will involve full public consultation.

Comments may be addressed to the District Manager at any time.

Regional Director
Northeastern Region

District Manager
Sault Ste. Marie District

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A: district context

The Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) is organized in a hierarchical system of administrative units with a main office in Toronto and 8 regional offices strategically placed across Ontario. The Northeastern Region, with headquarters in Sudbury, is comprised of 7 districts shown on map 1.

The Sault Ste. Marie District includes that portion of land from Bruce Mines north to Montreal River, west and south to the International Boundary on Lake Superior and the North Channel of Lake Huron. The District includes 4,920 square kilometres of land and approximately 16,000 square kilometres of Lake Huron and Lake Superior. Sixty-five percent of the District is Crown land.

The present population of the District is approximately 95,000, with a projected population of 120,000 by the year 2001. The City of Sault Ste. Marie is the major population centre, with smaller communities located in the southeast. The northern portion of the District is sparsely developed.

The climate of the District is classified as modified continental, characterized by long cold winters and short warm summers. The Great Lakes moderate the climate of the area causing slightly warmer winters and cooler summers than those experienced in the interior of the District. Along the Lake Superior shoreline, there are increased levels of precipitation, particularly snowfalls.

The melting back of thick ice sheets, which covered the Sault Ste. Marie District area approximately 10,000 years ago, was the main cause of the distribution and character of the clays, sands, gravels and tills which occur.

The principally well-sorted sands and gravels represent glacial-fluvial deposits laid down in river courses, deltaic areas and former beaches. Areas occupied by former glacial lakes are those generally now covered by clays, silts and fine sands. Unsorted gravelly to sandy till generally forms a thin veneer in upland rocky areas, whereas thick layers are characteristic of north slopes of rock ridges.

The majority of the northern portion of the District is hilly with shallow, sandy soils and exposed bedrock. The southeastern portion, including St. Joseph Island, is more a rolling topography with both deep sandy soils and clay soils.

The District lies within the Great Lakes watershed. The St. Marys River drains Lake Superior into Lake Huron and is an important watercourse for navigation, hydro-electric power production and recreation. Drainage of the inland portions of the District occurs in the three major watersheds. The northwestern portion drains into Lake Superior, the southeast into the St. Marys River and Lake Huron and a small portion of the northeast flows into Lake Huron via the Mississagi River.

The northwestern watershed has numerous small lakes. The lakes are drained by such fast flowing rivers as the Batchawana, Chippewa and Upper Goulais systems.

The southeastern watershed has larger lakes that tend to be shallower and warmer than those within the northwestern watershed. The comparatively slow flowing Thessalon and Garden Rivers drain the southeastern watershed.

The majority of the Sault Ste. Marie District is located within the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region. Typical tree species in the area include hard maple, yellow birch, red pine and white pine. The northeastern corner of the District is part of the Boreal Forest Region typified by jack pine, black spruce, white birch and poplar. The variation from one forest zone to the other occurs across the District from the Great Lakes on the west and south, inland to the northeast.

The native history of the Sault Ste. Marie area covers three broad time periods. After the last glacial ice age, in approximately 9,000 B.C., the area was inhabited by Paleio-Indians, hunters of caribou and other large game. Their nomadic life-style was well adapted to the tundra environment that prevailed at that time.

The Woodland time period began in approximately 300 B.C. with the introduction of pottery. The subsequent development of trade contact with stable agricultural populations resulted in a trend towards large, seasonally occupied settlements. The rich fishing resources of the St. Marys River supported a large establishment of Woodland peoples. Woodland sites have been located along the St. Marys River valley and along the east coast of Lake Superior.

The fur trade had a dramatic influence on the history of Sault Ste. Marie. Waterways were extremely important transportation routes for furs and supplies. The St. Marys River was the funnel through which all fur trading activity travelled to the West by way of the Great Lakes. As early as 1603, the native Indians portaged furs around the St. Marys rapids en route to Quebec. In 1751, the first trading post at Sault Ste. Marie was built by the Northwest Company on the south shore of the St. Marys River. A shipyard was completed at Pointe Aux Pins in 1771 to help in the transportation of furs and trade goods on Lake Superior. To further facilitate transportation, a wooden canoe lock was built on the north side of the St. Marys River by the Northwest Company in 1797-1798.

By 1869, the fur trade in the Sault Ste. Marie vicinity had lost its importance to mining, logging and agricultural settlements.

At present, the manufacture of steel is the single largest industry in the District. The forest industry, including logging, paper manufacturing, saw mills and veneer mills is also a major employer. In addition, tourism generates a substantial income in the City of Sault Ste. Marie and vicinity.

Two railroads traverse the Sault Ste. Marie District. The Canadian Pacific Railway line runs east to Sudbury and connects with the nationwide rail system. The Algoma Central Railway, running north from Sault Ste. Marie to Hearst, was completed in 1912. Iron ore from Wawa is shipped by rail to Sault Ste. Marie for processing. In addition, wood products are shipped to Searchmont and Sault Ste. Marie. Passenger services are provided to communities along the route.

A railroad bridge across the St. Marys River provides a rail link to Michigan and the remainder of the United States, permitting the import and export of various materials and products.

The Sault Ste. Marie District is serviced by a very complete road network, including highways, municipal roads and forest access roads. Highway 17 from Sudbury and north to Wawa is the major road corridor forming part of the Trans-Canada route. Highway 556, formerly the Ranger Lake Road, is the only provincial highway providing access to the interior of the District.

A network of gravelled roads throughout the District permits access to lakes, rivers and forested areas. The majority of these roads have been developed by the forest industry, but are not maintained on a continuous basis.

The federal government operates a major airport near Sault Ste. Marie providing commercial passenger and freight services for the District.

B: terms of reference

The *Land Use Guidelines* relate the policies of the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* to the District planning area by identifying the specific lands and waters necessary to achieve the Ministry's program targets.

The document will identify land use areas with detailed management guidelines. These guidelines will outline how the Ministry could use public land and would like to influence the use of private land to achieve its resource objectives and targets.

The *Land Use Guidelines* indicate what the Ministry of Natural Resources wishes to achieve on Crown land and influence on private land and the lands of other agencies such as conservation authorities, in order to achieve Ministry objectives. The *Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The planning control of private land in organized municipalities is exercised through municipal planning documents which are prepared in accordance with and under the authority of the *Planning Act* which is administered by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

There will be occasions when the Ministry will feel that a certain land use or proposed development on private land, while in conformity with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponents, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations, it may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with MNR policy.

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, conservation authorities and interest groups are key participants in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities, through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents.

Conservation authorities are independent corporate agencies set up jointly, under the *Conservation Authorities Act*, by the local municipalities and the Province of Ontario to develop and implement water and related land management programs. The *Conservation Authorities Act* is administered on behalf of the Province of Ontario by the Ministry of Natural Resources.

The 39 conservation authorities are presently completing watershed plans that will outline the long-term direction of all authority programs. The primary program of authorities in flood and erosion control complements the Ministry's programs while the authorities other programs, particularly those in forestry, fish, wildlife and recreation, supplement the efforts of the Ministry in these same areas. Both agencies are making every effort to reduce duplication and overlap in their planning and ensure that the delivery of resource management programs achieve the greatest possible benefits to the people of Ontario.

There are 5 official plans regulating private development within the District. These include plans for the municipalities of Sault Ste. Marie, Echo Bay, St. Joseph Island and Bruce Mines. In addition, the *Sault North Official Plan* regulates development in most of the northwest part of the District. Eight townships also have zoning by-laws presently in place.

In 1970 the Minister of Lands and Forests approved a *Recreational Land Use Plan for the Sault Ste. Marie District* to guide the disposition of Crown land. This guidance will now be provided by the *Sault Ste. Marie District Land Use Guidelines*.

In the event of conflict between previous Ministry plans prepared for the Sault Ste. Marie District and the 1983 approved *Sault Ste. Marie District Land Use Guidelines*, the latter will normally apply. In the future, the *Land Use Guidelines* may be modified to reflect new information and changing circumstances.

c: planning process

Land use planning operates under a number of planning principles, one of which states that planning decisions are made through a hierarchy of planning areas where broad decisions are made before detailed decisions. Under this principle, land use guidelines represent the product which will guide the next facet of the corporate planning system, the management plans.

Under the hierarchy of the land use planning system, plans are prepared at three levels - the province, the planning region and the district. Generally, the role of each planning level can be described as follows:

1. PROVINCIAL LEVEL

Policy development at the Provincial level is an ongoing process of government and is not a result of the land use planning process. The land use planning process does, however, combine the policies into one report, so conflicts and omissions may be more readily detected. The provincial level of land use planning indicates the proposed policies, objectives and targets to be assigned to each planning region. Public involvement at this level occurs primarily through traditional political mechanisms.

2. REGIONAL LEVEL

The Province has been subdivided into three planning regions for land use planning purposes. Policy is refined by calculating the capacity of the region to produce the desired benefits and by testing the proposed Provincial targets through public participation. Once the policy has been found acceptable, specific resource targets are developed and assigned to the districts. Public participation at the regional level is open to all concerned individuals and groups.

3. DISTRICT LEVEL

Policy is finalized by testing the regionally assigned targets. This involves public consultation and a careful consideration of the district's capacity to meet the targets. If a target appears to be unachievable, changes are negotiated with the regional office. When the targets are found acceptable then land use planning options are prepared, and a review procedure is developed.

Public involvement in the Ministry's land use planning process first began with the development of the Ministry's *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* but increased locally when it was announced that *Land Use Guidelines* were being prepared. A document titled *Background Information — Sault Ste. Marie District* was prepared and circulated in January 1980. Open houses were held in Sault Ste. Marie, and Tarbutt Additional Township office in June and July of 1980 to display and explain the background information and the Ministry's planning process. The public was asked to comment on the accuracy of the Ministry's information, to provide any additional knowledge they had of the planning area and raise any problems or issues they felt should be addressed during the planning process.

In 1982 the Ministry produced a second document, *Proposed Policy and Planning Options, Sault Ste. Marie District.* Open houses were held in June of 1982 by the District to explain the policy and proposals outlined in the document and invite public comment. In addition to re-

ceiving many verbal and written comments as a result of the open house and circulation of the documents, the Ministry held follow-up meetings with interest groups at their request. All public input was recorded, responded to where necessary, analysed, evaluated and filed.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, a final draft of the *Sault Ste. Marie District Land Use Guidelines* has been prepared. The Minister personally reviewed the District summary and analysis of the public comment and discussed the draft *Land Use Guidelines* with the District Manager. Further modifications were made to the *Guidelines* as a result of the Ministry's internal review.

Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the District Office, the Ministry's main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public participation program, such as the attendance at open houses and the number of responses received, are found in appendix I.

D: target assignment

The targets were assigned to the District from the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan.*

The targets were derived through a consideration of local and Provincial needs and resource potentials for each of the programs which are the responsibility of the Ministry. They were initially tested in the District individually through an analysis of resource potential. To ensure proper integration of resource management activity, they were then tested collectively. This process resulted in the identification of potential areas of land use activity conflicts. Ultimately these conflicts were resolved either through target adjustment or the determination of management guidelines that would ensure appropriate integration of land use activities.

The details of the particular program targets which were assigned are found in section II-C: resource policies and table 3.

To demonstrate how the targets could be achieved within the District in an integrated fashion, planning options were developed. The public was then consulted as to the social acceptability of these options.

The following two sections summarize briefly the three different options presented to the public and how well they were received.

E: summary of planning options

The planning options were developed to indicate the various ways in which the lands and waters might be utilized to meet the resource management targets assigned to the District. Three options were developed and published in a document titled *Proposed Policies and Planning Options, Sault Ste. Marie District* in June, 1982. This document was presented to the public at 4 open houses held in different locations of the District and was also widely distributed through the mail.

1. OPTION A

Option A emphasized the provision of public recreational opportunities (park, picnicking, swimming, trails, boating, fishing) in the southern portion of the District and portions of the Great Lakes shorelines. This is the area of the District with the highest population density. The northern and interior portions of the District would have continued to provide a base for primarily resource production (i.e. forestry, minerals). The central portion of the District would combine resource production and recreational activities, including cottaging, tourism, campsites, and angling.

Option A generally reflected the existing spatial pattern and resource activities for the District. The major change from the present included an increase in the area of Lake Superior where commercial fishing would be excluded. This would have provided expanded angling opportunities. The second change called for the study of future development of Marks Bay proposed candidate park within the City of Sault Ste. Marie.

The advantages of Option A were the provisions for increased public recreation in the area close to the population centre where the demand is greater. However, the possibilities for expansion were also restricted by the limited amount of Crown land available for future development potential in this area.

2. OPTION B

Option B emphasized the provision of recreational opportunities (i.e. swimming, picnicking, campsites, cottaging, tourism, hunting, fishing) in the northwestern inland portion of the District. In the southern portion of the District, existing recreation facilities would have been maintained but not expanded. Resource production would also have received emphasis in the southern area, where the appropriate resource base exists. The northeastern portion of the District would have provided the major base for resource production activities. Option B changed the recreational emphasis of the District to increase opportunities in the Batchawana area. This would have provided development of more campsites, swimming, picnic sites in the northwest and would have de-emphasized the recreational opportunities and facilities in the northeast.

The Ministry preferred Option B to direct the future resource management of the Sault Ste. Marie District for the following reasons.

Option B would increase the recreational program emphasis of the Ministry of Natural Resources in the northwestern portion of the District while maintaining maximum resource production areas and protection of fish and wildlife habitat. The Ministry believed that Option B would meet the public demand for recreational facilities in an area that has moderate capability and is reasonably accessible to the major population area of the District.

Option B may not have satisfied public demand for day-use facilities in proximity to population centres. The activities of other agencies and organizations would have been required to offset this deficiency.

3. OPTION C

Option C emphasized the provision of recreational opportunities (i.e. campsites, cottag-

ing, tourism, fishing, hunting) in the northeastern portion of the District. In the southern portion of the District, existing recreation facilities would not have been expanded. The central and northwestern portions would have provided the major base for resource production activities.

Option C created the most dramatic change from the present situation in the District. Major emphasis on intensive recreation in the northeast would have opened up an area where development is presently very sparse. The major changes from the present situation included increased campsites and cottage lot development, expanded tourism facilities and probably increased hunting and fishing pressure.

The advantage of Option C included the high development potential for public recreation facilities in the northeast corner of the District.

F: response to planning options

The *Proposed Policies and Planning Options* document was released in early June of 1982. Also available at the same time was a summary document of the proposed options. The release of these documents was widely publicized through open houses, meetings and the news media, requesting public input and comments. A detailed account of the public consultation program can be found in appendix I.

A total of 173 comments were received up to December 31, 1982. Public reaction to Option B, the preferred option, was generally favourable. Most of the comments stated that Option B offered the best mixture for all resource users while most of the objections dealt with the proposed restrictions on commercial fishing in Lake Superior. A greater number of responses favouring Option A were received. Most comments indicated that the commercial fishing guidelines and the provisions for increased public recreation facilities in close proximity to the population center were the best features of this option and they should be included in Option B. On the other hand, very few comments were received on Option C, and most of these suggested this option should not be adopted in order to preserve the present wilderness features of the northeastern corner of the District and that the provisions for public recreation were too far removed from the population center.

The major issues raised during the public consultation period included:

- the need to provide areas on Lake Superior where sport fishing only would be permitted;
- the present controls on commercial fishing on Lake Superior are too restrictive and no additional exclusions to commercial fishing should be imposed as these would have a negative impact on the economic viability of this industry;
- the need for the document to better recognize tourism and its interests, particularly along the Lake Superior shoreline;
- the need for better recognition of existing trail systems and their expansion;
- the importance of the availability of sufficient volumes of wood to the woods industry, particularly in difficult economic times;
- the negative effects forest reserves have on wood supply;
- the support for protecting fish habitat through forest reserves;
- the need for more parks and more park facilities;
- concerns about specific fish and wildlife management issues; and,
- concerns that operations carried out in the bush not detract from aesthetics or fish and wildlife values.

While all suggestions and comments could not be incorporated in these *Land Use Guidelines*, all were given serious consideration. As a result of the public input and associated analysis, the District has selected an option which attempts to:

- maintain the status quo for resource extraction activities such as forestry and mining; and,
- increase the provision of public recreation facilities and opportunities close to and within the population centre.

Current levels of extraction activity in the resource extraction industries will be maintained, specifically, forestry, mining and aggregate production. A maintenance of existing activity levels in these industries will allow the assigned targets for each to be met and will not result in any over-harvesting of specific resources. Relative to commercial fishing, activity levels will be maintained through the continuing use of quota systems.

In recreation, there will be some decreases in levels of activity in moose hunting, deer hunting and Crown land recreation. It is recognized that time must be allowed for the moose and deer herds to rebuild to more acceptable levels. One way in which this must be done is to reduce the level of hunting pressure that the herds are subjected to and consequently the next number of years will see a reduced number of hunters participating.

Crown land recreation activity will be reduced in the northeast section of the District in order to provide protection to identified lake trout lakes. On the other hand, Crown land recreation will increase in the northwest area, within the city limits, and through the creation of 5 sport fishing areas on Lake Superior/Lake Huron.

Remote Crown cottaging opportunities will be maintained in the northeast and increased slightly in the northwest. It is expected that cottaging demand will be filled through the private sector.

It is also recommended that a study be undertaken to determine the potential of 5 lakes to sustain outpost camp facilities.

It is apparent that there are areas within the District where expansion of tourism activities can take place. These have been identified and the *Land Use Guidelines* provide specifics.

A: introduction

The *Sault Ste. Marie District Land Use Guidelines* indicate how the land and water resources within the District are to be utilized in the achievement of the resource program objectives assigned to the District through the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. In addition, this section indicates the general and particular resource policies that will guide program development. It details recommended locations for carrying out specific activities and general operating guidelines for each. For a complete understanding of the *Land Use Guidelines*, sections II B, C and D and the area designation map must be read in conjunction with each other.

B: general policies

The statements contained in this section represent the overall policies guiding the activities of the Ministry of Natural Resources in northeastern Ontario as summarized largely from the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*.

1. GENERAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Ministry plans will be made to encourage orderly development, balance and future flexibility.

Orderly development indicates that development should be managed and should proceed within a framework. Uncontrolled development, because of its ad hoc nature, leads to inconsistency, conflict and duplication of effort and cost.

Balance indicates that different kinds and intensity of development must be allowed to occur within planning areas. Balance also implies that minority as well as majority interests shall be served.

Future flexibility indicates that some resource potential should be held in reserve in order to allow for future options and accommodate change. It indicates that it may not be desirable to develop all resources to full potential right now. This will allow future generations to have some say in resource allocation. Another reason for adopting a future flexibility policy is to maintain a cushion or contingency to compensate against future disasters, or errors in projections of future needs.

2. ENVIRONMENT

The Ministry of Natural Resources will be committed to maintaining and improving overall environmental quality. All management programs of the Ministry will be subject to the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

Environment is defined in the *Environmental Assessment Act* as the social, economic, cultural, and natural conditions that influence the life of man or a community.

The main concern of the Ministry of Natural Resources is that the environment provides the biophysical base for its programs. In addition, the Ministry of Natural Resources has certain specific responsibilities related to the environment. These include the identification of sensitive areas and the enforcement of legislation such as the *Endangered Species Act*, the *Fisheries Act*, the *Crown Timber Act*, and the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will ensure that resource management activities adhere to the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

Acid rain causes environmental effects on a continental and even global scale. The Ministry continues to be concerned over the effects of acid rain on vegetation and fisheries habitat in Ontario, and plans to continue participation with the Ministry of the Environment in the 5-year experimental program begun in 1981. The purpose of the program is to investigate the feasibility of neutralizing acid surface waters to protect aquatic life in Ontario lakes susceptible to acid rain, and to rehabilitate lakes already damaged.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to identify through its component programs those areas which are sensitive to development.

Sensitive areas identified in the planning process may be defined as those areas that contain features of value whose preservation may be defined as the main theme of management. The Ministry will continue its commitment to identify these sites through its component programs (i.e. fish and wildlife, parks, etc.).

In cooperation with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, the Ministry of Natural Resources will assist in the management of significant cultural resources within provincial parks and on Crown land.

3. LOCAL AND TRADITIONAL USERS

The Ministry of Natural Resources will actively involve local people and traditional resource users in the preparation of its land use guidelines. The public consultation program will emphasize the identification and consideration of the needs and wants of this group as a priority.

Ontario Crown resources belong to all of the people of Ontario and will be managed in the best interests of all citizens of the Province including local and traditional users. In preparing guidelines and plans, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to avoid disruption of traditional or existing uses.

Local and traditional users will be considered the primary client group in all instances. The Ministry of Natural Resources will make a special effort to identify and accommodate their needs and wants in the planning process. Effective communication with local and traditional users will, of necessity, be given special attention. However, it should be stressed that local and traditional users should not expect that their desires will always be fully met. In some cases, it may be necessary to give priority to National or Provincial concerns. An example may be energy requirements.

Native people living in northeastern Ontario are among the local and traditional users of certain natural resources. The urgent need to communicate effectively with the people must be recognized. Traditional native rights both within provincial parks and on Crown land will continue to be respected.

The application of the local and traditional user policy may be modified in response to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment as well as ongoing tripartite negotiations.

4. LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

The broad objective of the Lands and Waters Program is:

- to facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources for continuous social and economic benefits for the people of Ontario; and,
- to prevent loss of life and to minimize social disruption, property damage and loss of natural resources values from forest fires, floods, erosion, earth slippage and abandoned mine hazards.

a. Proprietary Interest

The Ministry will maintain the Crown's proprietary interest in land and water. The *Public Lands Act* gives the Ministry a custodianship responsibility for the management of public lands in the District. The beds of navigable waterways are deemed to be public land by the *Beds of Navigable Water Act*.

The District maintains programs to control the use of public land and to prevent and/or remove unauthorized structures, to ensure the Province's proprietary interest. The general public is allowed the free use and enjoyment of Crown land for such transient uses as hiking, boating, skiing, snowmobiling, etc., as well as hunting and fishing, which are subject to specific regulations. Camping is allowed for short periods of time (up to 21 days) where no structures are to be permanently affixed to the land. Any continuing use of public land for private or commercial purposes where building, fill, etc., are necessary will require written authority from the Ministry.

Central to this custodianship responsibility is the maintenance of a record system for land transactions and an improved geographical referencing system, including surveys, referencing standards and the expansion of the Ontario Basic Mapping Program.

b. Multiple Use

The Ministry manages public lands and waters in an integrated multiple use manner. The paramount concern in land and water management is the allocation of land and water to ensure effective and efficient use and to best satisfy the needs of the people of the District and Ontario. The Ministry of Natural Resources strongly favours multiple use as a management strategy.

Multiple use means that two or more uses occur in the same general area, either simultaneously or in sequence. Over a broad area, several single uses may also be permitted. This concept can ensure that a variety of recreational opportunities and renewable resources may be provided from the same land and water base.

The Ministry will manage public lands and waters in an integrated manner rather than separately through its component resources. For private lands, the concept of multiple use will be encouraged. An integrated multiple use approach to resource use is most likely to provide optimum benefits for the people of Ontario.

Consistent with this multiple use approach, the Ministry will ensure that both the withdrawal of mining rights on Crown land and the withdrawal of productive forest land from forest management are kept to an absolute minimum. The intent is to ensure that industrial development is supported by the broadest possible land base.

Ministry plans and guidelines will emphasize the role that water resources fulfill in northeastern Ontario. The Ministry will attempt to integrate various water resource uses such as transportation, recreation, hydraulic power generation and flood control.

The land and water management policy will be pursued through continued liaison with other agencies and groups such as municipalities, the local conservation authority, the Ministry of the Environment and private industry, etc.

Where municipal development controls are in effect, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to complement those planning efforts in its regional plans and district guidelines. However, if a significant Provincial resource is not appropriately dealt with in a municipal planning document, a negotiated revision to the municipal document will be sought.

c. Crown Land Disposition

The Ministry disposes of Crown land to encourage private initiatives and development. The Ministry has charge of the management, sale and disposition of public lands. The term disposition refers to the conveying of certain rights to the land by the Ministry, to an individual(s) or company(ies).

To accommodate the many and varied uses of land, the Ministry issues several different types of tenure documents, (patents, lease, licence of occupation, land use permit), which provide the user with an authority to use the land. The different tenure documents take into consideration the permanence and duration of use.

The overall intent of Crown land disposition is to ensure that certain rights to the public land and use of water are conveyed by appropriate means consistent with the goals and objectives of this Ministry and other concerned agencies.

Public land will also be available for municipal, industrial, commercial, institutional, educational and governmental purposes where approved by the District. Disposition of land for agriculture, commercial tourism and cottaging will be subject to their specific policies.

In organized municipalities, the Ministry of Natural Resources will make public lands available for residential and urban uses if such uses are approved in an official plan or zoning by-law. Where an official plan or zoning by-law is not in place, consultation with the municipality,

as well as the approval of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, will be required. In unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will dispose of land for rural residential use based upon the policy and recommmendation of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. In both organized and unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will not act as developer for residential subdivisions.

In areas where new resource initiatives are being established, the Ministry's preference is to encourage workers to reside in an existing municipality rather than create a new townsite.

The Ministry will retain for public use, at least the present area, on Crown islands and Crown shorelines of the Great Lakes.

When disposing of Crown land, the following strategies are proposed:

- dispositions will be consistent with existing policies and approved plans and meet the requirements of other agencies, ministries and municipalities;
- lands will be developed or put to use, without delay, for the specific purpose for which they were granted;
- lands will be disposed of at prices or rents which represent a fair market value monetary return to the people of Ontario; and,
- due consideration will be given to the land's potential for other uses (i.e. mining, aggregate extraction) prior to disposition.

d. Crown Land Recreation

The general policy for recreational use of Crown land is permissive with no charge for residents except where:

- resource use conflicts are, or would be, significant;
- environmental damage is evident, or would occur; and,
- such use would require the occupation of a site in excess of 21 days or a permanent structure.

Where any of these apply, restrictions to Crown land use may be imposed. For example, hunting may be restricted in the vicinity of a logging camp, cutting operation, or garbage dump and camping may be restricted in picnic areas or on very fragile sites.

e. Hazard Lands

Hazard lands are lands having inherent environmental hazards such as flood or erosion susceptibility, instability or any other physical condition which could pose a risk of loss of life, property damage or social disruption, if development were permitted.

The Ministry will identify and develop appropriate land use policies for hazardous areas as well as water which poses a threat to life, property or resource values.

The policy is that there should be no encroachment of structural development on hazard lands. While the Province has adopted a general principle of no development in the case of floodplains, there are provisions for considering or accommodating exceptional circumstances. Relief from the strict application of the *Flood Plain Criteria for Ontario* may be sought through the 2-zone floodway-flood fringe concept, or in unique situations with Provincial approval, the application of Special Policy Area approach.

Where development is proposed on hazard lands under private ownership, the approval of the Ministry of Natural Resources may be required in addition to other agencies' approvals such as the local conservation authority, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and the local municipality.

There are areas within the District where recurring flooding is a problem. Therefore, special emphasis is focused on these areas. They include the Goulais and Bar Rivers, the shoreline of Lakes Superior and Huron and the City of Sault Ste. Marie.

The District maintains a *District Flood Emergency Plan* to deal with such flooding problems. As well the Sault Ste. Marie Region Conservation Authority has constructed flood control structures within its area of jurisdiction.

The District also maintains on file a listing of mine hazard sites. As they become known, these sites are inspected by Ministry personnel. The potential danger of each site is then assessed and remedial action is recommended (such as fencing of sites). When reviewing proposed development on private land, where such sites are known to occur, the District will propose measures to minimize these hazards.

f. Fire

A new *Forest Fire Management Policy* for Ontario has been approved. This updated policy does not recognize the 2-zone protection concept stated in the recently approved *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. The current

policy is directed towards the Ministry's goal "...to PROTECT public lands and waters".

The policy is that each and every fire occurrence in Ontario will receive a response.

The basic principle of the *Forest Fire Management Policy* is that fire has always been a significant factor in the forests of Ontario and will continue to have an impact on people and their environment. Forest fire management is, therefore, an integral part of land and resource management.

While aiming towards the Ministry goal, the policy takes into account 2 key realities with respect to fire. They are:

- wildfires cannot be totally eliminated from Ontario forests, therefore fire management is based on the values being protected and on cost-effective operations. Where property and personal safety are involved, there will be an immediate response; and,
- forest fires are not confined to public lands, therefore, fire management is conditionally extended to all fire hazard lands of the Province irrespective of land ownership or jurisdiction.

g. Waste Disposal

The Ministry provides environmentally secure waste disposal sites (identified in the *District Waste Disposal Plan*) for the safe disposal of solid waste generated from activities carried out on Crown land.

As the use of and development on Crown land becomes more intense, the need for environmentally sound waste disposal becomes more critical.

Seasonal and permanent residential development as well as industrial, commercial and institutional development in areas of extensive Crown land will be required to have adequate year-round waste disposal facilities as approved by the appropriate government agency. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to provide solid waste disposal sites in unorganized areas to service the people who reside in those areas. However, the direction of management will be towards developing a few high capacity sites in key areas of the District. It is the responsibility of the Crown land user to transport his waste to the sites unless a licenced waste management system exists.

The Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Natural Resources are currently identifying buffer zones or zones of attenuation around existing and past refuse site locations. Some specific strategies are:

- to develop and maintain a 20-year *Waste Disposal Plan*;
- to communicate to the local public through the use of the local media and signs, etc., the mounting problems of Crown land littering, the resultant need for a new approach to waste control and the proposed resolutions; and,
- to attempt to influence and apply stronger enforcement for waste disposal to the various bush operations (i.e. mining exploration, logging, etc.).

h. Water Management

The Ministry manages water and related land resources for the optimum continuous social, economic and environmental benefit of the people of Ontario.

Although not solely a Ministry of Natural Resources responsibility, it is recognized that water quality is a major issue. Point source pollution, acid precipitation, uncontrolled and inappropriate shoreline development and water level fluctuation are some of the main issues in the District. The Ministry has both direct and indirect involvement in water level control. Directly, the Ministry operates and maintains 5 dams within the District. Indirectly, the Ministry participates in the determination of maximum and minimum water levels on other dam controlled lakes and waterways. The Ministry provides input to the regulation representatives of the International Lake Superior Board of Control on the water levels on Lake Superior, St. Marys River, North Channel of Lake Huron and on the flows through the compensating works in the St. Marys River.

This Ministry also maintains a District snow monitoring station in Gaudette Township. The information is sent to the Streamflow Forecast Centre, Conservation Authority and Water Management Branch in Toronto for a calculation of water content in the snow to aid in Provincial melt water predictions. Additional snow stations operated in connection with deer management and supplementary snow stations in the Goulais River watershed also provide information.

A remote water level station in Daumont Township above Searchmont operated by the Inland Water Branch, Department of Environment, Canada, provides information on water levels and flows in the Goulais River to the

above offices and the District. This information assists District staff in assessing flood potential, timing and severity on the Goulais River.

The Sault Ste. Marie Region Conservation Authority also maintains 6 snow stations. Water level recording devices are installed and maintained by the Inland Water Branch, Department of Environment, Canada, on the Root and Big Carp Rivers.

The following strategies are proposed:

- provide for the control of surface waters and the regulation of water-related improvements;
- minimize property damage and the loss of life from flooding and erosion (and associated sedimentation);
- continue to assist in the regulation of inappropriate development on hazard lands (i.e. lands that have inherent environmental characteristics such as flood susceptibility, erosion susceptibility, etc.) through the administration of the *Flood Plain Criteria* and the Ministry Hazard Land Policy;
- allocate and manage water and related land resources necessary for power generation, low flow augmentation, outdoor recreation and general public convenience;
- continue to regulate water-related improvements or developments through the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*;
- require the operational plans affecting the Crown land base to have specific reference to the methods to be employed to ensure that water quality and quantity is not unnecessarily and unacceptably impacted;
- continue to assist in water quality control through the administration of the *Public Lands Act*, the *Beach Protection Act*, the *Beds of Navigable Waters Act*, the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act* and the *Fisheries Act* (Canada);
- participate with the Ministry of the Environment in the monitoring of water quality as it affects fisheries and recreational management;
- continue to upgrade and revise the existing *Water Management Plan* to reflect the objectives in the *Land Use Guidelines* as well as maintaining water level control schedules which will incorporate the needs of all water users in the District, and to continue to regulate the water level of Ministry of Natural Resources controlled dams in the District; and,
- continue to maintain and implement the *District Flood Emergency Plan*.

i. Access Roads

Access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with approved Ministry policies, resource management plans and operating guidelines. To ensure overall coordination, multi-year plans for road access will be prepared for the Province, the Region, and the Districts. The following statements represent the basics of the Ministry's access road policy:

- access roads will be built to stimulate the development and use of Ontario's natural resources;
- access roads will take into account tourism requirements for isolation, the needs of the mining and forest industries, outdoor recreation opportunities for residents of Ontario, and incidental general public, commercial and industrial transportation uses;
- access road plans will be developed on a long-term basis and will be subject to public consultation;
- plans will take into account the requirement (if any) for public access;
- roads will be classified as permanent or temporary based on intended use;
- temporary roads will be rendered inoperative when intended uses are fulfilled;
- access roads may be closed temporarily or seasonally to the public for resource management and/or public safety reasons; and,
- alignment of roads will be planned:
  - to avoid lake access where appropriate,
  - to provide controlled access, or,
  - to provide public access,

consistent with the intended purpose of the roads.

All individual access road proposals will be subject to an alignment and impact review to ensure that:

- the need for the road is understood;
- some alternative routes have been explored;
- affected resource users in the area have an opportunity to contribute to the planning of the project;
- the selected route is aligned in such a way as to minimize its impact on existing resource users; and,
- the Ministry's intentions concerning the future status of the road, and possible use restrictions, are clearly understood.

The District Manager will ensure that all proposed road plans are available for public review at the District office. The District Manager will also review pertinent road location/construction plans for the upcoming year with all affected tourist operators, the local Northern Ontario

Tourist Outfitters' Association (NOTO) representatives, and others. As a general guide, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to ensure that all forest access roads are located at least 120 metres from the shoreline of lakes identified by the District Manager.

There will be many situations where this will not be possible. In the event that proposed locations are not feasible and in the event that alternative locations cannot be agreed upon, the District Manager will call a meeting of the parties involved to discuss and resolve the differences.

While roads will generally be open to the public, the Ministry may elect to close roads under its jurisdiction where:

- an emergency situation exists or if public safety is in jeopardy;
- such action can be effectively utilized as a technique for limiting the harvesting of an over-utilized resource; or,
- an existing facility is placed in undue jeopardy due to unlimited public access.

j. Modified Management Areas

Modified Management Areas (MMA) will be designed to maintain or improve resource values such as:

- fish habitat,
- wildlife habitat,
- scenic areas or other recreation or tourism resources and establishments,
- special features such as cultural, historic, biological or earth science sites, and,
- fragile forest sites,

within a multiple use context. Land use activity within these areas will be designed to maintain and/or improve identified resource values.

The following statements represent the basics of the MMA concept:

- as an initial position, modified management areas will be assumed to be necessary on all shorelands; and,
- modified management areas will be established on other areas as necessary.

The term modified management area replaces such terms as forest reserve and buffer.

(i) General Modified management areas may be established to control any undertaking such as mining or recreation development.

Modified management, in the case of forestry, should apply to all operating activities such as road building, stream crossings, cutting, skidding and scarifying. Depending on local conditions, the prescription for forest management could provide for a broad range of utilization levels. Thus cutting could be permitted in some areas and not in others. There are a variety of cutting methods that can be used, however, there is no recommended best method.

(ii) Shorelands Because there is a keen competition for shorelands for such uses as forestry, fish and wildlife habitat and recreation, it should be assumed, as an initial position, that a 120 metre MMA is recognized on all shorelands. The dimensions of this area may be altered as necessary to suit particular circumstances. Where it is determined that an MMA is not required, the reason will be documented and filed with the appropriate forest management plan.

The MMA on shorelands should normally be managed by a 2-zone concept where the inner zone, next to the water, is a zone of minimal disturbance. The outer zone should be an area of more general use, however, certain aspects of management will have to be carefully controlled. The extent of each zone will vary with local conditions such as topography and soil material.

The suggested width of the minimal disturbance zone is as follows:

Shore Slope in Percent	Width of Minimal Disturbance Zone
0	15 metres
10	30 metres
20	40 metres
30	50 metres
40	60 metres

The minimal disturbance zone could, in some cases, be an area where forest cutting is not permitted, but in other cases modified forest cutting could occur. However, roads, which are considered a major disturbance, should not be built in the minimal disturbance zone.

Because roads can cause major losses of fish habitat, a set of guidelines for road construction will be attached to all work permits related to the shoreland area. Special reference should be made to stream crossings.

Because lake trout are relatively rare and sensitive to disturbance, very special attention will be given to protection of their habitat. To pro-

tect lake trout habitat, it may be necessary to modify management practices beyond the immediate shoreland area. Some management practices may have to be modified throughout the entire watershed around the trout lakes.

Sensitive features of other fish habitat, such as walleye spawning areas, must also receive special protection

(iii) Other Areas MMA's may be identified, planned and managed for other program concerns as necessary:

- Wildlife: Areas for wildlife must include habitat of endangered species and may include deer and moose habitat or other special wildlife habitat such as heronries;
- Scenic Resources: Areas for the maintenance or improvement of scenery may be identified and managed. For example, areas along certain highways and designated trails may be identified as an MMA. However, it will not normally be acceptable to designate extensive areas of no forest cutting for this purpose. While it is recognized that it is desirable to leave some areas uncut, it is also recognized that a well planned forest harvest can result in a varied and pleasing landscape;
- Other Recreation or Tourism Resources and Establishments: Where it is in the public interests to do so, an MMA may be identified and managed to protect particular recreation or tourism resources and establishments. The extent of the no cut portions of such an area would have to be related to the direct and indirect benefits that would accrue to the people of Ontario from such protection. Each case must be judged on its own merits; and,
- Special Features such as Cultural and Historic Sites: MMA's may be identified and managed to protect those features which require protection.

(iv) Responsibility The identification and management of MMA's will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Natural Resources who will ensure:

- that a management prescription is prepared for each MMA and that all MNR program concerns are given consideration;
- that private sector interests, such as cottagers and special interest groups, are consulted and kept informed as necessary;
- that suitable records are kept of MMA's, their prescription and their treatments; and,
- that suitable management controls are in place and implemented so that MMA's are managed according to the MMA prescription.

5. ENERGY RESOURCES

The Ministry of Natural Resources will contribute to the implementation of Ontario's Energy Security Policy through its allocation of land and water to various uses. The Ministry will strive to increase the proportion of Ontario's energy consumption provided from resources within the Province and to increase reliance on renewable and recoverable energy resources and to decrease reliance on crude oil. The target is to increase the contribution provided by the Province's indigenous energy resources from the 1978 level of 22 percent to a level of 37.5 percent by 1995.

The major rivers within the District have potential for hydro-electric power production. Although there are no development proposals at this time, there may be future requirements for power production. Land and water needs for forest biomass production, extraction of lignite, peat, oil, gas and uranium may also be identified in the future.

Several hydro-electric power facilities already exist in the District. Future energy self-sufficiency may be achieved by:

- providing for the continued use of the existing hydro-electric power facilities;
- continuing to recognize existing utility rights-of-way and to evaluate new proposals on a case-by-case basis, to determine impacts on Ministry programs, objectives and targets;
- identifying through the Ministry resource management programs, lands and waters which have a potential for providing local energy resources, (i.e. hydraulic power, uranium, oil, gas, lignite, peat, wood, solar, wind);
- providing for future electric power facilities in support of Ontario's energy policy, subject to avoiding conflicts with other Ministry programs;
- cooperating with other agencies and the private sector in the identification and development of energy resources;
- allocating land and water for energy production in a manner which reflects both the importance of energy supply and the other resource potentials for the area, and in such a way as to minimize the negative impact on land productivity and resource utilization;

- encouraging interim uses on lands and waters with significant energy potential which would not preclude their future use for energy production;
- encouraging energy recovery programs such as the use of forest residues from sawmill and pulpmill operations; and,
- identifying and providing fuelwood sources from Crown lands for commercial and individual use.

C: resource policies

The statements in this section express the objectives and targets which the Ministry of Natural Resources proposes to reach in specific policy areas by the year 2000 in the Sault Ste. Marie District as assigned from the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan.*

1. AGRICULTURE

a. Objective

In accordance with the *Food Land Guidelines*, the Ministry of Natural Resources will provide Class 2, 3 and 4 Crown agricultural lands and, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, will encourage the use of Class 2, 3 and 4 private agricultural lands for agriculture use up to the projected maximum requirements for the year 2000.

b. Target

Eight additional hectares of cleared Crown land and 4,000 hectares of private land (1,600 cleared and 2,400 forested) of class 2, 3 and 4 agricultural lands (as defined by Canada Land Inventory) will be required for agricultural use for food production to the year 2000.

c. Strategy

- support the Ministry of Agriculture in the protection of high capability agricultural lands;
- ensure that management of Crown lands with high agricultural capability is consistent with future farm development;
- make available up to 8 hectares of class 2, 3 and 4 Crown agricultural lands to the year 2000;
- encourage the expansion of private agricultural land of class 2, 3 and 4 adjacent to agricultural communities;
- support uses which will not remove areas of high agricultural potential from agriculture; and,
- dispose of Crown lands for agricultural use on an individual parcel basis, as the need arises, with the approval of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

d. Discussion

Farming in Sault Ste. Marie is a small but stable industry that is important in meeting local demands for beef and milk products. Expansion of areas of agricultural land is expected to occur in the future, particularly for forage production. Private land will likely provide sufficient area for agricultural expansion.

2. COTTAGING

a. Objective

To complement the private sector in providing a variety of cottage opportunities, primarily to local residents.

b. Target

To develop additional waterway and inland remote cottaging opportunities. No Crown land subdivision lots are proposed due to the large supply of private land, and the unavailability of suitable Crown land.

c. Strategy

- identify specific locations where remote cottages could be developed;
- release remote cottage lots on the basis of leases or land use permits;

- dispose of remote cottage lots at market value;
- ensure that no remote cottage lots will be developed on lake trout and commercial outpost camp lakes;
- endeavour to reduce remote cottages to meet standards by the year 2000 where they exceed the Provincial spacing standard, through various means such as relocation, attrition, etc;
- promote waterway remote cottage sites on Tupper, Picard and Bow Lakes;
- promote inland remote cottage sites in the parts of Gaudette Township found in areas 3 and 5 and also in Archibald, Olsen, Norberg, Kincaid, Palmer and Ryan Townships up to the Provincial density standard of 4 cottages per township; and,
- ensure that no additional remote cottage lots are disposed of in area 6.

d. Discussion

At the present time there is an abundant supply of privately developed cottage lots in the Sault Ste. Marie vicinity. The Ministry is unable to develop Crown land subdivision lots due to the lack of suitable Crown-owned, road-accessible lakes.

However, there is potential and demand for additional remote cottage lots to be developed by the Ministry of Natural Resources. Remote cottage sites are individual lots without public road access. The density of development is very light compared to cottage subdivisions. This type of cottage lot can be developed on lakes or at inland locations.

The price of Crown lots will include associated service costs such as surveying. In addition, the acquisition of a Crown lot will require an ongoing commitment by lot owners for maintenance of associated facilities such as access roads and waste disposal sites.

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3. CROWN LAND RECREATION

a. Objectives

- to provide for recreational use by residents;
- to increase economic benefits derived from non-resident of Ontario recreational use of Crown land; and,
- to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident of Ontario users in areas where the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

b. Target

Quantifiable Crown land recreation targets have not been developed.

c. Strategy

Currently, competition between resident and non-resident of Ontario recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. In an attempt to deal with this issue, the following strategies have been identified within a Crown land recreation policy for Northern Ontario[1] and will be phased in gradually:

- Crown lands will be zoned to either permit or prohibit Crown land camping by non-residents;
- regulations will be passed related to the use of fish and wildlife resources by non-residents of Ontario; regulations may contain species and/or harvest limits, seasonal restrictions and may also specify base of operation;[2]
- Crown land camping sites may be selected and leased to the private sector to be managed as campsites and made available for public use at market prices; and,
- all non-residents of Ontario who camp on Crown land will be required to pay a user fee.

In addition the Ministry will:

- permit the recreational use of Crown land for residents except where resource use conflicts would be significant, environmental damage would occur, or occupation would exceed 21 days or require a permanent structure;
- retain for public use at least the present area on Crown islands and Crown shorelines of the Great Lakes. However, no future development for recreation is planned at present;
- coordinate the recreational use of Crown land to avoid conflict between recreationists (i.e. snowmobilers, skiers);
- cooperate with and encourage the private sector and trail groups to expand coordinated trail systems, subject to avoiding conflicts with other Ministry programs;
- require trail relocation on Crown lands to avoid conflict with other resource users;
- monitor Crown land use and trends to determine the amount of recreational services and facilities required to meet the current and future demands;
- establish guidelines for the management of existing access points in the District within the next 5 years (see appendix D);

- remove access points on the following commercial outpost camp and lake trout lakes: Gong, Saymo, Mystery and Island, within the next 10 years;
- develop access points in the northwest portion of the District (at Caysee, Huff, Tilley, Little Turkey lakes) as demand warrants and environment and resources permit;
- ensure that the land and water base is capable of sustaining additional Crown land recreational opportunities;
- develop facilities with only basic conveniences to users;
- ensure through location and design of Crown land facilities that conflicts with other resource users and private sector developments are minimized;
- maintain existing campsites with emphasis on the 3 major locations (Ranger Lake, Camp 12, Garden Lake). New campsite locations will be considered as demand warrants, subject to avoiding conflicts with other resource activities;
- maintain existing picnic and swimming sites with emphasis on 4 major sites (Havilland Bay, Harmony Bay, Rock Lake, Deil Lake). New locations on warm water inland lakes will be considered as demand warrants, subject to avoiding conflicts;
- monitor and control site deterioration at access points;
- maintain existing boat launches on inland lake sites with emphasis on 4 major sites (Ranger Lake, Camp 12, Rock Lake, Aberdeen Lake). New boat launch sites will be considered subject to demand;
- assess and develop warm water swimming opportunities within 50 kilometres of Sault Ste. Marie;
- maintain the existing boat launch facility at Stokely Creek. Manage the public boat launch facility at the Harmony Bay access point in conjunction with the Small Craft Harbours branch of Environment Canada and other interested agencies and individuals;
- maintain significant canoe routes (see appendix F). No expansion is considered due to lack of resource opportunities;
- recognize the existing trails (hiking, skiing, snowmobiling) located in the District and try to ensure that conflicts with other resource users and private sector developments are minimized (see appendix F); and,
- restrict the use of Crown land under special circumstances. For example, hunting may be restricted in the vicinity of a logging camp, cutting operation or garbage dump and camping may be restricted in picnic areas or on very fragile sites.

d. Discussion

Recently, problems relating to the use of recreational Crown land have become more pronounced. The prime reason for this is the increasing numbers of recreationists (both residents and non-residents of Ontario) competing for finite resources (fish, game, natural areas) which, in many cases, are declining. Reasons for the decline are many but the most important include over-harvesting by recreationists and commercial users, and changes in habitat resulting from resource development activities.

As resources become, or appear to become, scarce, competition between users becomes more serious. Currently, competition between resident and non-resident of Ontario recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in northern Ontario. The main reasons for this becoming an issue are:

- increased demand by more people for fewer resources;
- the feeling of residents of Ontario that they should receive top priority in the allocation of such resources; and,
- the feeling that non-residents of Ontario should be required to pay for the relatively high quality of resources experience Ontario's Crown lands provide and that they should contribute significantly to the tourism economy of the Province.

In summary, 2 key issues have been identified:

- the need to gain more economic benefit from non-resident of Ontario recreational users; and,
- the need to reduce competition between resident and non-resident of Ontario recreational users, particularly in situations where resource limitations are real or at least strongly perceived.

Basic principles which guide the Crown land recreation policy are:

- to provide for recreational use by non-residents of Ontario in order to derive economic benefits;
- to allocate scarce or less plentiful resources for non-resident of Ontario use in such a way as to extract maximum economic benefits; and,
- to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident of Ontario users in areas where either because of limited resources or congestion, the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

The Sault Ste. Marie District includes 2,884 square kilometres of Crown land, which is 65 percent of the total land area of the District. The Crown land area provides a base for a tremendous amount of recreational opportunities.

There are several interests involved in providing recreational opportunities on Crown land. The Ministry manages a number of recreational facilities (i.e. campsites, picnic, swimming sites). A number of clubs and groups have developed recreational facilities on Crown land (i.e. hiking trails, snowmobile trails). Crown land is frequently used for a wide variety of casual uses with no specific facilities (i.e. berry picking).

4. FIRE MANAGEMENT

Although fire is not a land use itself, it can have a significant impact on land management. Just as land uses are affected by fire, they also can affect fire potential. Wildfire and prescribed fire can also modify the natural resource base and, therefore, its ability to deliver natural resource products.

a. Objectives

- to prevent personal injury, loss of life, and social disruption resulting from a forest fire;
- to minimize the negative impacts of fire on public works, private property and natural resources in Ontario; and,
- to utilize the natural benefits of fire in achieving Ministry objectives for land and resource management.

b. Target

Targets for fire control and use in the District are set and dictated by the targets established in specific land and resource management plans and in accordance with the stated objectives.

c. Strategy

The fire management program performs a support function that provides expert knowledge and specialized services in the matters of fire control and fire use to client groups within and outside the Ministry. Those services will be carried out by:

- protecting values at risk through measures that prevent the occurrence of wildfires and controlling those wildfires that threaten values; and,
- using prescribed fire as an approved resource management technique.

The fire management program will be conducted within a comprehensive planning system and implemented in accordance with:

- area plans that prescribe the fire management objectives for the District; and,
- delivery plans that describe the administrative procedures and operating guides necessary to accomplish the fire management objectives set out in the area plans.

Every forest fire in the District will receive a response, and each response will be governed by:

- the predicted behaviour of the fire; and,
- the potential impact of the fire on persons, property and values.

The fire management program will be performed in a well-planned, safe and cost-effective manner while ensuring that:

- legislated obligations are met;
- Ministry responsibilities are fulfilled; and,
- all land and resource management requirements, relative to fire, are met to the extent possible.

The fire management program will maintain its standards and momentum by:

- engaging modern research and systems support techniques;
- transferring available technology into practical applications; and,
- recognizing personnel as the prime component of the program.

d. Discussion

The fire occurrence history of the District for the past 20 years by 5 year periods is as follows:

Year	Number of Fires	Total Hectares burned
1963-67	185	8,611
1968-72	102	89
1973-77	243	407
1978-82	82	162

The major concerns relating to forest fires in the District are severe fire behaviour due to weather conditions and the condition of the spruce budworm killed trees in the northeast part of the District. The remainder of the District is made up of mostly hardwood and small stands of conifer which do not present the same problem as does the northeast part of the District. There has been no major impact due to fires in the District since 1967, when a large salvage operation was carried out after one particular fire of 8,094 hectares.

In order to achieve the stated objectives and minimize the above concerns and impacts, the following strategies are proposed:

- administer and enforce the *Forest Fires Prevention Act;*
- develop fire prevention and control agreements with municipalities, railways, forest industry and others;
- encourage fire prevention on Crown and private lands through education and information dissemination;
- ensure an appropriate response to every wildfire; and,
- ensure that development and resource extraction activities in forested areas are designed to minimize fire spread and impact.

The use of prescribed fire in the District will continue to be encouraged in cooperation with the forest management staff for the dual purpose of silviculture and hazard reduction. Future clear cuts will be harvested in a manner more suitable for economical burning.

5. FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

a. General

(i) Objective To protect, enhance, maintain and rehabilitate fish communities and their environment in order to provide an optimum contribution of fish, fishing opportunities and their associated benefits to society.

(ii) Strategy

- monitor fish communities for signs of stress and, where stress is identified, take corrective action;
- rehabilitate degraded aquatic communities by habitat improvement and stocking;
- enforce and encourage the enforcement of relevant laws protecting fisheries;
- ensure that environmental quality criteria essential to the health of the aquatic communities are being met;
- allocate fish resources where there are competing users to provide the optimum mix of benefits and to maintain healthy, balanced fish populations;
- improve access to waters capable of sustaining additional recreational fishing;
- expand knowledge for more effective future management (i.e. creel census, lake inventory, experimental management);
- ensure that the allocation of the allowable harvest of the fisheries resource among user groups will be based on an objective, careful examination of all relevant biological, social and economic factors to ensure that the optimum benefits accrue to the residents of Ontario. It is the responsibility of both anglers and commercial fishermen to participate in cooperative management and adhere to their catch limits, quotas and the regulations to protect the fish stocks and guarantee their perpetuation for the future; and,
- work with American jurisdictions to ensure that balanced harvests of fish stocks are assured and management strategies are compatible.

(iii) Discussion The population and economy of Ontario continues to grow, and with it a greater demand has been placed upon fish resources. The progressive loss of desired fish stocks has resulted from the degradation of fish communities by one or more stresses including eutrophication, acid rain, over-fishing and habitat destruction.

Because of the continental impact of acid rain, the Ministry, in conjunction with other jurisdictions, will actively support research and rehabilitation projects.

Fisheries are an indicator of environmental quality and this realization is important to the future management of Ontario's water and fisheries.

b. Sport Fishing

(i) Objective To maintain opportunities for a diversified angling experience and meet the future angling demand for all species within the limits of sustained yield management.

(ii) Target The target is to maintain the existing sport fish supply of 81,000 kilograms/year.

(iii) Strategy

- prepare a District fisheries management plan to direct management effort;
- protect and maintain identified sensitive fisheries habitat, lake trout lakes, brook trout lakes and/or fish species from degradation (see appendices B, C and J);
- identify and protect spawning areas;
- encourage access to waterbodies where fisheries can sustain additional angling pressure (See appendix G);
- decrease the angling pressure on waterbodies where fisheries are being over-harvested (i.e. closure of seasons, discouraging access improvements, road closure);
- increase stocking effort in waterbodies where stocking success can be anticipated; and,

- promote the greater utilization of less desirable fish species by anglers.

(iv) Discussion Fishing pressure within the District is heavy due to the large local population and tourists travelling in the District. The present sport fish population is under stress in localized areas. The Ministry's efforts to maintain fish population through stocking have not been universally successful, although this management technique has offered positive results in some waterbodies. By directing fishing pressure to these lakes and to areas where angling activity is minimal, protection to sensitive fisheries can be offered.

Angling opportunities will also be increased within the City of Sault Ste. Marie and in Lake Superior where demand is greater. Through protective measures, quality fishing can be maintained over the long-term, therefore offering better enjoyment to future generations.

No accurate figures are available for the amount of fishing that occurs in the District. However, based on 1970 figures for the Northeastern Region, approximately 39 percent of residents are anglers. An estimated total of 6,654,000 angler-days are enjoyed annually by anglers in the Northeastern Region. Regional residents account for 84 percent (5,613,000 angler-days) of the total number of angler-days. Anglers from outside the Region make up the remaining 16 percent (1,041,000 angler-days).

c. Lake Trout

(i) Objective To manage for the survival and maintenance of significant lake trout populations, as well as the provision of angling opportunities.

(ii) Target The 93 lake trout lakes in the District have been evaluated and classified according to their ability to produce and maintain a lake trout population. Management effort will be concentrated on those 53 lakes with the highest potential (A and B lakes).

(iii) Strategy

- manage the identified 21 lakes (A1 and B1) (See appendix B) with Crown shoreline exclusively for lake trout. No additional access or development will be permitted;
- manage the identified 32 lakes (A2 and B2) (See appendix B) with some private shoreline with strong consideration for lake trout. Consideration will be given to other objectives on a case-by-case basis;
- manage the Crown portion of the lakes in the A2 and B2 categories as A1 and B1 lakes (i.e. no access, no development) providing the Crown owns at least 75 percent of the shoreline;
- allow existing commercial outpost camps to continue to operate on lake trout lakes as a non-conforming use. No expansion will be permitted on the existing outpost camps and no new commercial outpost camps will be allowed;
- give consideration to replacement of deteriorated or sub-standard outpost camps providing the new structure is no larger than the previous one and that the fishery resource can still support the fishing pressure;
- re-direct angling pressure to locations where populations can sustain additional angling through such means as season adjustment, establishment of sanctuaries and the provisions for control of access;
- protect lake trout habitat (i.e. spawning grounds and other important areas) from degradation;
- rehabilitate depleted lake trout population through stocking of hatchery fish; and,
- monitor population changes through creel census.

(iv) Discussion Protection of lake trout lakes is considered of prime importance due to the scarcity of these lakes on a worldwide basis and the fact that Ontario has the majority of the world's accessible lake trout lakes. Lake trout lakes are extremely sensitive to stress. Populations are declining in some locations within the District. The decline is a result of low fertility of these lakes, low reproductive rates of lake trout coupled with heavy angling pressure. Access and cottage development are among the factors contributing to over-fishing situations. In order to maintain the integrity of these sensitive natural populations, both access and cottage development will not occur on designated lake trout lakes. Further protection in terms of MMA's will also be offered to these lakes.

d. Commercial Fishing

(i) Objective To encourage the harvest of commercial fish populations when it is biologically and economically feasible.

(ii) Target By the year 2000, the District will encourage an increase in the current annual commercial fish harvest for all species in Lake Superior within the District to 410,000 kilograms and in Lake Huron an increase to

10,000 kilograms. No targets have been identified on inland lakes.

(iii) **Strategy**

- monitor populations to ensure continued health;
- set regulations and quotas to promote a sustained yield of commercial fish species from the Great Lakes;
- continue present management efforts intended to prevent an increase in effective fishing pressure, and support and assist efforts towards rehabilitation of Great Lakes fish stocks;
- encourage harvest of presently under-utilized and unutilized fish stocks;
- investigate the feasibility of use of trap nets and other impounding gear;
- monitor harvest and increase enforcement efficiency;
- identify for protection important spawning areas;
- review all applications for bait fish licences to identify potential conflicts with angling, fisheries management or the stocking program;
- meet the demand for bait fish providing that the expansions have no detrimental effects on the sport fish industry; and,
- identify areas where bait fish harvesting will be permitted.

(iv) **Discussion** The commercial fishing industry within the District appears to have stabilized with a slight upturn in recent years after a dramatic decline since the 1950's.

For management and assessment purposes, Lake Superior is divided into a number of zones. Zones 1 and 2 and part of Zone 5 are within the boundary of the District. Quotas for the harvest of different commercial fish species have been allocated for each zone. Table 1 presents the quotas as well as the average catch over the last 3 years.

TABLE 1 COMMERCIAL FISH QUOTAS AND HARVEST FOR LAKE SUPERIOR IN KILOGRAMS

SPECIES	ZONE 1		ZONE 2		ZONE 5	
	Quota	Catch	Quota	Catch	Quota	Catch
Whitefish	49,900	54,182	15,900	12,576	open	2,500
Lake Trout	6,800	8,030	4,100	6,818	36,280[1]	40,454 N[2] 55,909 S[3]
Herring	73,000	4,697	117,950	12,574	11,350	1,590
Chub	3,200	3,939	22,700	9,394	158,750	1,363

(1) this quota was established only for the north part of Zone 5
(2) N — North
(3) S — South

Table 1 shows that the quota for lake trout is presently being exceeded. This can be attributed to the incidental catch while fishing for other species and the reporting system. Under the present system, commercial fishermen report their monthly catch 8 days after the end of the previous month. However, fishing continues during this period and often a large catch of fish can be taken before the quota area can be closed.

The table also shows that with the exception of whitefish the actual commercial catch is much below the assigned quotas. Therefore, opportunities for increasing harvest can still be accommodated with the present quotas and harvesting of presently under-utilized species. Use of impounding gear will also offer the industry future flexibility.

A very small portion of Lake Huron is within the District boundary. No species quotas have been assigned in the lake. Whitefish and yellow pickerel have been harvested in the past. Over the last three years an average of 4,621 kilogram of whitefish and 8,110 kilogram of yellow pickerel have been caught. A fisheries management plan is presently being prepared for Lake Huron and will provide future direction for the management of the commercial fishery.

Bait fish production is a small industry within the District, most frequently a sideline activity undertaken in conjunction with retail business

or commercial lodges. The industry provides a valuable service to anglers.

6. FOREST MANAGEMENT

a. Broad Objective

To provide for a continuous contribution to the economy by forest based industries and to provide for other uses of the forest through sound forest management.

b. Objectives

Within the limits of sustained yield management to provide to the District's forest-based industries, a supply of wood sufficient to meet estimated industrial requirements.

To encourage the production of the maximum "value added" to the provincial economy from the industrial use of the forest resource by promoting as full and complete a utilization of the available forest resources as is commercially possible.

c. Target

- to annually provide 170,000 net merchantable cubic metres (NMm³) of conifer and 295,000 NMm³ of hardwood from Crown lands by the year 2000 by maintaining a productive forest of 433,000 hectares; and,
- to achieve an improved level of management and increase supply of wood from private lands.

d. Strategy

- prepare forest management and operational plans for the 3 Crown management units in the District;
- discourage the removal of productive forest area from active forest management;
- increase effort in silvicultural operations, especially tending and regeneration on most productive sites and areas close to wood using industries;
- maintain and improve data collection and analysis for forest management planning;
- strive to manage forests on a sustained yield basis;
- ensure that expansion of current industries and establishment of new industries are based upon utilization of tree species and products currently under-utilized; and,
- increase advisory service and/or assistance to private landowners to encourage improved forest management on private lands;
- request municipalities to adopt policies to permit forest management activities;
- strive to increase utilization of trees and tree species now under-utilized; and,
- encourage forest management on the most productive sites on private land which will provide additional volumes of wood for local industries.

e. Discussion

In the Sault Ste. Marie District, the forest industry, both extraction and manufacturing, are extremely important to the local economy. The majority of timber extraction in the District is for hardwoods, although some pulpwood is being cut. Large areas of forest land are required and will be required to meet the demands of local mills.

The area that can be cut for all working groups on Crown land in the District between 1964-1984 is calculated to be 5,000 hectares. In fact, the actual annual harvest from Crown land in the District averages 140,000 cubic metres from 4,000 hectares. (The discrepancy is due to non-harvesting of certain working groups, i.e. poplar). In addition, an estimated 67,000 cubic metres of wood are cut annually on private land.

The District will ensure that, where supply problems (volume or quality) arise, primary responsibility for the alleviation of these problems rests with the forest industry through better utilization of existing timber supplies. This is to be the first priority in the resolution of any timber supply problems. Second and third priority items will be through improved forest protection and through improving the distribution of allocations.

7. MINERAL MANAGEMENT

a. Broad Objective

To encourage a balanced economic and social contribution to northeastern Ontario by the identification, orderly development and utilization of mineral and other earth resources.

b. Metallic and Non-metallic Minerals and Fossil Fuels

(i) Objective To encourage exploration and development of the mineral resources of the District.

(ii) Target Although no target has been established for mineral production, the District will endeavour to maintain the majority of Crown land available for staking and mineral exploration.

(iii) Strategy

- ensure that lands having high or medium mineral potential are available for only those uses which are compatible with mineral exploration and extraction activities;
- ensure that Crown lands having high or medium mineral potential are not disposed of for purposes which are not compatible with mineral exploration and extraction activity without first examining the mineral values to determine the effects of the disposition;
- ensure that known mineral deposits are protected from land uses that would preclude further exploration and development;
- continue to evaluate lands presently withdrawn and make recommendations for reopening of those lands not required for achievement of other programs as stated in this document;
- ensure that prior to the permanent withdrawal of mining rights for any purpose, the Ministry first examines the mineral values to determine the effects of the withdrawal; and,
- work closely with other government Ministries to ensure that proper waste disposal and public safety from mining hazards are achieved.

(iv) Discussion Present mining activity in the District is minimal, but the mineral exploration potential is high or moderate for large portions of the planning area. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that the possibility of increased mining activity in the District is high. A number of mines have operated, in the past, in the District. Market conditions could result in reopening as well as expansion of these mines.

c. Mineral Aggregate

(i) Objective To ensure that adequate supplies of mineral aggregate are available at a reasonable cost to meet both present and future demands.

(ii) Target The target for mineral aggregate production in Sault Ste. Marie District is to ensure a minimum cumulative supply of 33,140,000 tonnes for the period 1982 to 2000. The target represents the minimum supply which must be protected.

(iii) Strategy In order to ensure critical and significant aggregate deposits are available for future extraction, the District will:

- ensure that detailed aggregate inventories to more accurately delineate the mineral potential of the area are prepared;
- request that municipalities adopt planning policies to ensure the future availability of aggregate reserves (critical and potentially important aggregate areas);
- review development proposals to avoid approval of land uses that conflict with aggregate development;
- encourage better operational management practices. Rehabilitation of exhausted pits and quarries is expected;
- encourage through municipal planning mechanisms, the appropriate treatment of existing pits and quarries, wayside pits and quarries and critical aggregate areas;
- identify Provincially significant deposits of high quality crushable aggregate to supply possible future large scale extraction and transportation to areas of need;
- ensure that the critical aggregate areas identified as area 16 on maps 2 and 3 are available for aggregate extraction. Compatible land uses are to be permitted on Crown lands prior to extraction of aggregate resources. On private lands, the Ministry will encourage compatible land uses prior to the extraction of aggregate resources;
- attempt to ensure that other significant aggregate areas are recognized and made available for aggregate extraction. Compatible land uses will be encouraged prior to extraction of aggregate resources;
- ensure that other areas of potential are explored sufficiently to assess their probable quantity and quality of mineral aggregates; and,
- assess new applications under the *Pits and Quarries Control Act* within the City of Sault Ste. Marie to protect aquifer areas.

(iv) Discussion Transportation distances are a major component in the end cost of aggregates to the consumer, due to their high bulk and low unit value. Thirty kilometres is usually considered the maximum economic hauling distance between pit and consumer. The assessment of critical and significant deposits relates to the quality and quantity of aggregate and the distance between the supply and demand locations.

The major demand location in the District is the City of Sault Ste. Marie, primarily for building and road construction. In the outlying areas, there are local demand locations related to housing developments, road construction and maintenance.

In the future, a major increase in aggregate demand in Sault Ste. Marie could result due to aggregate deficits occurring in Southern Ontario or the United States. Increased dredging activity of aggregate from the beds of the Great Lakes and St. Marys River for export to demand areas may become feasible at some future date.

8. PROVINCIAL PARKS

a. Goal

To provide a variety of outdoor recreational opportunities and to protect provincially significant natural, cultural and recreational environments within a system of provincial parks.

b. Objectives

(i) Protection To protect provincially significant elements of the natural and cultural landscape of the District.

(ii) Recreation To provide provincial park outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high intensity day-use to low intensity wilderness experiences.

(iii) Heritage Appreciation To provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of the District.

(iv) Tourism To provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive areas of the District.

To assist in the achievement of parks objectives, provincial parks in Ontario have been divided into 6 classes: wilderness, natural environment, nature reserve, waterway, recreation and historical. The classification is intended to:

- define the role of the individual parks in achieving the objectives of the provincial park system;
- provide the basis for management of diverse resources in the system and to encourage a greater public understanding of the various roles of parks; and,
- enable managers to provide a diversity of satisfying outdoor recreation experiences to individuals.

c. Targets

(i) Protection and Heritage Appreciation

- Earth Science: To protect the provincially significant representative and special earth science features found in Sault Ste. Marie District. A geological time scale has been developed which outlines 33 ancient and 9 recent environments containing several hundred features of provincial significance. The target is to protect these features in Sault Ste. Marie District which best represent certain of these environments.
- Life Science: To protect the provincially significant life science features found in Sault Ste. Marie District. The plant and animal communities which are found in any area depend upon climate and soil conditions. A classification system has been adopted which attempts to define every combination of climate, soil texture, moisture conditions and microclimate likely to be encountered in Ontario. The target is to protect a natural plant and animal community, representing each of the site types in the Sault Ste. Marie District.
- Historical Resources: To protect the provincially significant prehistorical and historical resources found in the Sault Ste. Marie District. The opportunity exists within provincial parks to represent activities such as logging, the early fur trade, and early mining operations and communities. Thirteen major historical themes and 115 theme segments have been identified for Ontario. The target is to protect those prehistorical and historical resources in Sault Ste. Marie District that best represent certain of these themes and theme segments.
- Heritage Appreciation: To provide sufficient opportunities to meet the demands for exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage of the District.

(ii) Recreation and Tourism By the year 2000, to provide the following additional opportunities in provincial parks in the Sault Ste. Marie District:

Activity	Opportunities
Day-use	5,000
Car camping	39,000
Backcountry Travel	No additional opportunities

d. Strategy

- encourage tourist use of provincial parks within the District and provide additional supply, supplementary to private sector supply, when necessary;

- monitor the capacity in provincial parks to meet the targets of 0.93 day-user days and 0.53 extended-user days per capita;
- assess the park system within the District to determine whether sufficient opportunities exist for the exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage;
- monitor the capacity in the District provincial parks to provide wilderness and non-wilderness backcountry travel;
- conduct earth science, life science and cultural inventories, within and outside the provincial parks system;
- review park candidates in order to determine whether a particular candidate:
  - should be recommended for park status;
  - should be dropped from further consideration for park status; or
  - should be identified as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest[4] (ANSI); and,
- maintain the following existing parks: the Montreal River nature reserve park, the Pancake Bay recreational park and the Batchawana Bay recreational park.

e. Discussion

There are 3 existing provincial parks in Sault Ste. Marie Administrative District (table 2).

Existing parks annually supply 163,000 day-use opportunities and 96,000 car camping opportunities. No back country travel opportunities are available in existing parks in Sault Ste. Marie District.

A park candidate has been identified at Marks Bay on the St. Marys River. However, the designation has now been deleted due to the location of Marks Bay within the Municipality of Sault Ste. Marie. Furthermore, the City as well as the Sault Ste. Marie Region Conservation Authority have indicated a desire to develop this area as a recreation park at some future date. The Ministry will manage the Marks Bay property to ensure that the significant recreational, natural, cultural and archaeological values of the site are protected.

TABLE 2 PROVINCIAL PARKS — SAULT STE. MARIE DISTRICT

NAME	CLASSIFICATION	AREA (hectares)	STATUS
Montreal River	Nature Reserve	44	Existing
Pancake Bay	Recreation	466	Existing
Batchawana Bay	Recreation	169	Existing

It is unlikely that the existing parks will have the development capability to provide the additional car camping and day-use opportunities that will be required by the year 2000, hence meet the target.

At present, all of the camping and day-use opportunities are provided in provincial parks located on Lake Superior. In this regard, it would be desirable to provide additional opportunities for camping and day-use (i.e. swimming, picnicking) at an inland site relatively close to Sault Ste. Marie where the advantages of a longer season and warmer water could be realized.

Alternate park sites have been studied in the District in order to meet the increased demand. At this time, the Ministry is unable to define a suitable location for park development without major conflicts with other resource activities.

Studies of the earth and life science resources of the District are presently underway. Additional candidate nature reserves will be considered in the provincial park system to meet the protection objective.

To date no ANSI's have been identified in the Sault Ste. Marie District. ANSI's are areas of land and water which contribute to the achievement of the Ministry's protection objective, and complement the provincial park system by providing or encouraging protection for additional areas not regulated as provincial parks.

Should ANSI's occur on public land managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry will ensure that land uses and activities which occur provide for the protection of the identified values. On private lands, the Ministry will, through cooperation with others, attempt to ensure that landowners are aware of significant features on their properties and seek the owner's cooperation in protecting such features. The identification of ANSI's on private land does not indicate any intent of the Ministry to acquire that land or restrain any private use.

9. TOURISM

a. Objectives

To provide from public lands and waters, and to encourage on other lands and waters, a continuous contribution to the economy from tourism and its related industries, provided that:

- the capacity of the supporting natural resources base is not exceeded; and,
- opportunities continue to exist for public use adjacent to urban centres, and general recreation use by the local users.

b. Target

In addition to disposing of land for commercial developments, the Ministry of Natural Resources will make a direct contribution to regional tourism through the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities.

c. Strategy

- implement policies related to sport fish, wildlife, recreation, provincial parks and Crown land recreation;
- dispose of land for commercial tourist development on suitable Crown land sites subject to resource capabilities and avoid conflicts with public use and local users, and municipal planning controls;
- increase dialogue with tourist operators to foster an understanding of resource management problems and determine agreeable solutions;
- support the establishment and development of a service centre facility in Curtis Township at approximately mile 17 of Highway 556;
- identify the lakes, other than the known tourism lakes, used by the tourist industry for fishing purposes;
- support as a conforming use the established outpost camp lakes on tourism lakes listed in appendix E with the exception of those established on lake trout lakes;
- attempt, whenever possible, to maintain the established tourism lakes as such, through limited road access and development;
- study and assess the feasibility of establishing outpost camps on the 5 potential sites listed in appendix E within the next 5 years; protect these lakes as outpost camps, until their status as potential outpost camps is determined;
- allow existing commercial outpost camps listed in appendix E to continue to operate on lake trout lakes as non-conforming uses. No expansion will be permitted to these existing outpost camps and no new commercial outpost camps will be allowed; and,
- give consideration to replacement of deteriorated or burned outpost camps providing the new structure is no larger than the previous one and that the fishery resource can still support the fishing pressure.

d. Discussion

The tourism industry is a major contributor to the economy of the Sault Ste. Marie District. The natural setting combined with numerous recreational facilities attracts many visitors to the area annually. The future calls for increasing demands for recreation facilities and major expansions in tourism development. The District has identified 13 lakes where tourism is a priority and 5 to be assessed for potential development as tourism lakes.

The majority of tourism expansion is expected to occur on private lands.

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10. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

a. General

(i) Objective To provide optimum social and economic benefits to the residents of Ontario through the wildlife resources, consistent with the maintenance of healthy wildlife populations.

(ii) Strategy

- meet the demand for hunting and viewing recreation opportunities for some wildlife species through the management of the species and identification and protection of their habitats;
- encourage the transfer of demand not satisfied by certain species (i.e. moose) to other species (i.e. black bear) presently being under-utilized;
- allocate the District's wildlife resources according to the following priorities:
  - maintenance and/or rehabilitation of the resource,
  - the resource rights of Treaty Indians,[3]
  - recreational benefits to the residents of Ontario, and,
  - the greatest economic benefits to Ontario;
- encourage hunters and trappers to be adequately trained and observe a high ethical standard; and,
- prohibit hunting in locations where life and property values may be endangered.

(iii) Discussion Habitat is a major factor influencing wildlife populations. The size, physiological well-being and reproductive success of wildlife populations are largely dependent upon

the quality and quantity of food and cover available. The capability to produce habitat is related to soils and climate, since these affect the type, abundance and diversity of plant species present. Actual or existing habitat conditions are also dependent upon present land use (i.e. forestry).

Hunting for both large and small game constitutes a large part of the outdoor recreation activities of the residents of the District. Hunting by non-residents is an important economic consideration in the area. It is expected that demand for small game hunting opportunities will remain relatively stable while the demand for big game hunting opportunities will continue to increase.

b. Moose

(i) Objective To provide, through an increase in moose herd size, opportunities for additional economic and recreational benefits.

(ii) Target To increase the population of moose to 2,400 animals with an annual harvest of 400 by the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy

- protect the significant habitat;
- prepare a wildlife management plan;
- maintain or improve critical habitat areas through forest management or other activities;
- continue to undertake population inventories to accurately assess the health of the herd;
- regulate the harvest to a biologically sound level that will permit the population to increase;
- direct or distribute hunting pressure to avoid localized under or over-harvested areas;
- provide opportunities for viewing and photographing;
- increase the enforcement efficiency to reduce the illegal kill; and,
- implement predator control programs where necessary.

(iv) Discussion At present, the moose population in the District is low, with heavy hunting pressure in the more accessible portions of the District, and over-harvesting occurring in some areas. An increase in hunter demand during the next 20 years is anticipated. It must be stressed that the potential moose harvest in the year 2000 can only be obtained through an interim reduction in the number of hunters. If moose continue to be harvested at the present rate, the target harvest for the year 2000 will have to be reduced significantly.

c. Deer

(i) Objective To provide, through an increase in the deer herd size, opportunities for additional economic and recreational benefits.

(ii) Target To increase the deer herd size to 1,800 animals with an annual harvest of 275 animals by the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy

- protect significant habitat on Crown land;
- work with private landowners to ensure that deer habitat is maintained or improved through forest management or other activities;
- request local municipalities to adopt policies to discourage development that may have detrimental effects on critical deer habitats;
- prepare a wildlife management plan;
- regulate the harvest to a biologically sound level that will permit the population to increase;
- implement a predator control program where necessary;
- provide opportunities for viewing and photographing deer;
- direct or distribute hunting pressure to avoid localized under or over-harvested areas;
- continue to undertake population inventories to accurately assess the health of the herd;
- undertake winter protection measures where warranted (i.e. planting trees for cover, feeding in severe winter conditions); and,
- increase the enforcement efficiency to reduce the illegal kill.

(iv) Discussion The Sault Ste. Marie District has marginal deer range due to climatic and habitat restrictions. The deer population is presently low but populations have increased slightly in recent years.

New management initiatives aimed at controlling the deer harvest should contribute greatly to further population increases. As with moose populations, the increase in population will only be obtained through present harvest manipulations.

d. Black Bear

(i) Objective To increase the opportunities for black bear hunting and viewing.

(ii) Target To maintain the bear population at 1,900 animals while providing for a harvest of 200 animals.

(iii) Strategy

- prepare a wildlife management plan;
- promote black bear as a desirable big game resource to hunters and commercial outfitters;
- encourage research efforts in the area of population dynamics and habitat definition;
- encourage the total utilization of black bear taken by hunting; and,
- provide safe viewing opportunities for black bear.

(iv) Discussion At present, bear hunting pressure is felt to be relatively low, with the majority of hunters being non-residents. Ministry staff believe the bear population could sustain considerably more hunting pressure, and provide alternative hunting opportunities to relieve pressure on over-stressed deer and moose populations.

e. Waterfowl

(i) Objective To contribute towards meeting the continental demand for waterfowl hunting and viewing opportunities.

(ii) Target Being a migratory population under the effects of continental harvesting and breeding patterns, the determination of population and hunting targets is not feasible.

(iii) Strategy

- prepare a wildlife management plan;
- assess and protect significant wetland habitat and staging areas to provide for recreational opportunities and species maintenance; and,
- request local municipalities to adopt policies to protect habitat areas from development pressures.

(iv) Discussion Duck and goose hunting in the District is low due to the lack of relatively good quality habitat. Continued opportunities for waterfowl hunting in the southeastern portion of the District will be possible providing that desirable habitat is maintained. Waterfowl areas of importance have been identified as area 15 on maps 2 and 3.

f. Small Game

(i) Objective To manage small game in order to meet harvest demand to the year 2000.

(ii) Target There is no small game target at the present time.

(iii) Strategy

- protect and improve habitat for small game;
- prepare a wildlife management plan;
- improve population, habitat and harvest information as a base for more specific management;
- continue to manage the resource to provide a hunting season for all small game species; and,
- encourage hunter interest in small game.

(iv) Discussion Hunting for small game, particularly ruffed grouse, is extremely popular. Populations fluctuate in approximately 10-year cycles, but there is no indication of widespread population declines. Maintenance of hunting quality seems assured over the long-term. Opportunities for expanding small game hunting and viewing are good.

g. Commercial Fur

(i) Objective To provide opportunities for additional social and economic benefits through increased utilization of the fur resource. Fur management will promote maintenance of healthy furbearer populations, species diversity and humane trapping practices.

(ii) Target To harvest 1,600 beaver and 4,000 other furbearers by the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy

- undertake surveys to assess quotas for beaver and other furbearers;
- protect and manage furbearer habitat and population where appropriate;
- enforce quotas and legislation related to commercial fur management;
- maintain and update the *Fur Management Plan*;
- continue to support the training of trappers in the most humane and efficient harvest methods through formal courses and workshops;
- continue the private land trapping program to ensure the number of trappers does not exceed the capability of the fur resource. This involves determining the production of areas to be harvested and adjusting the harvest;
- encourage the local trappers' councils to increase professionalism in trapping;
- explain through public awareness programs, the role of furbearer harvesting, humane trapping methods, and benefits of the fur in-

dustry to the general public, the educational system and interest groups. Programs could include media advertising, slide/film presentations, and preparation of pamphlets;
- manage furbearers and their habitat by:
  - encouraging the retention and proper management of all lands and waters presently used to produce furbearing animals,
  - retaining registered traplines on Crown land; and,
  - promoting stable water levels wherever possible;
- maintain and enhance, through forest management, the quality of habitat; and,
- increase enforcement efficiency to reduce illegal harvest.

(iv) Discussion Commercial trapping is a small scale industry within the District providing supplementary income to a number of local residents. The furbearing population appears to be in a healthy state and capable of sustaining increased harvest levels.

h. Non-consumptive Uses

(i) Objectives The objectives are:
- to prevent additional species from becoming endangered or threatened;
- to improve the status of existing endangered or threatened species with the objective of removing them from the endangered species list; and,
- to maintain populations of all wildlife species (both non-game and game) at levels sufficient to:
  - provide opportunities for recreational enjoyment, aesthetic appreciation, scientific investigation, and educational uses,
  - provide benefits from tourism,
  - ensure environmental quality and ecosystem integrity, and,
  - ensure the safety of the public.

(ii) Strategy
- protect, conserve and manage all wildlife species (both non-game and game) on public and private lands, and ensure the perpetuation of diverse high quality habitats;
- identify wildlife species in the categories listed below and protect or manage populations of these species if the best available scientific, social and economic data indicate that such action is necessary to achieve the above objectives. These categories include:
  - endangered, threatened or rare species; and,
  - populations of significant wildlife species (both non-game and game);
- work cooperatively with Government agencies at the Federal, Provincial and municipal levels, and with private landowners, developers and other members of the private sector to achieve the protection of all wildlife resources (both non-game and game);
- increase non-government participation in the identification and management of wildlife, in particular endangered, threatened or rare species;
- provide extension services which promote an understanding of the value of wildlife resources (both non-game and game), and non-consumptive uses, and which enhance social benefits and tourism; and,
- provide opportunities for increased appreciation of wildlife and wildlife environment.

(iii) Discussion In addition to its intrinsic value, wildlife is an important focus of outdoor recreation in the District. Viewing by residents and non-Ontario residents contributes to the social and economic well-being of the Province.

The rate of participation for viewing of small game species has remained fairly constant in recent years and it is expected that this trend will continue in the future. It is expected that the demand for big game viewing will increase.

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11. WILD RICE

a. Broad Objective

To provide sustained optimum social and economic benefits to the people of Ontario by stimulating the use and management of wild rice, and recognizing its traditional significance and potential economic benefits to native people.

b. Objectives
- to provide a source of food for native people and other local residents;
- to allocate harvesting rights for personal use and commercial purposes, among all interested Ontario residents and corporations, consistent with the requirements of traditional users;
- to provide opportunities to increase the productive areas for cultivating wild rice and to enhance quality and yields, particularly in natural waters;
- to stabilize annual production; and,
- to improve the overall economic return to harvesters, processors, marketers and others involved in the wild rice industry.

c. Target

No wild rice targets have been assigned to this District.

d. Strategy

- assess the potential for harvest through an investigation of the extent and stability of existing wild rice stands as well as the feasibility of introducing new stands;
- restrict the issuance of harvesting licences in areas where it would be in conflict with waterfowl management;
- discourage shoreline and other development which would have an adverse impact upon wild rice stands;
- consider commercial and private proposals to increase productivity areas for cultivating and harvesting wild rice on a case-by-case basis where biological conditions are suitable and where resource conflicts can be resolved; and,
- encourage the processing of green rice within the District, when productive stands are found.

e. Discussion

Wild rice distribution and abundance in the District is not known. Existing stands and areas with potential for introduction of wild rice will be identified in detail as part of future wetlands inventory.

12. SUMMARY — TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

Table 3 summarizes the targets to be achieved in the Sault Ste. Marie District to the year 2000. The figures have been rounded, recognizing that a finite degree of preciseness at this broad level of detail is not realistic. The targets reflect the mix of resource activities to be carried out within the District. Strategies indicating how these various targets can be achieved have been discussed previously in the Resource Policy section.

TABLE 3 SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

PROGRAM	DISTRICT TARGET[1] (year 2000)
Aggregate	33,140,000 tonnes
Agriculture	4,000 hectares: • 8 hectares cleared Crown land • 1,600 hectares cleared private land • 2,400 hectares private forested land
Commercial Fishing	420,000 kg/year
Cottaging	None defined.
Crown Land Recreation	None defined.
Forestry	
Conifer	170,000 NMm^3/year
Hardwood	295,000 NMm^3/year
Hunting (no. harvested/year)	
Bear	200/year
Deer	275/year
Moose	420/year
Mining	While no target was assigned to the District 97%, 90% and 99% of high, medium and low mineral potential Crown land respectively remains available for exploration.
Provincial Parks	5,000 additional day-use opportunities 39,000 additional car camping opportunities
Sport Fishing	81,000 kg/year 141,000 angler-days/year
Tourism	None defined, however the District has identified 13 tourism lakes and 5 potential tourism lakes.
Trapping (number of pelts)	1,600 beaver 4,000 other furbearers
Wild Rice	None defined.

(1) Targets expressed in this table are defined as targets assigned through the strategic land use planning process for achievement in the Sault Ste. Marie District. These targets may differ from targets expressed in the ***Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*** *1982 for a number of reasons. For example:*

- ***SLUP*** *1982 timber and wildlife targets are expressed by management units which do not necessarily coincide with district administrative boundaries.* ***Land Use Guidelines*** *targets have been adjusted and expressed by district administrative boundary.*
- *Some* ***SLUP*** *1982 targets were expressed by Region only and not distributed to each District. Wildlife bear harvest targets are an example. They have subsequently been evaluated and assigned by Region to each District; and,*
- *Further analysis and refinement of the* ***SLUP*** *1982 targets has resulted in a re-distribution of targets to Districts. This is the case with the fur targets.*

D: land use areas — guidelines

The District has been divided into 18 separate areas. The rationale for the division of the District into the smaller areas is based on the premise that the activity or mix of activities in one area is significantly different from that in adjacent areas or is carried out under different conditions.

The format for presentation of each separate area consists of 3 parts:

a. Area Description
This identifies the location of the area, the present uses and level of development, the major resource values, the previous commitments (i.e. timber licences on Crown land) and known problems and issues.

b. Land Use Intent
This gives the general role of the area and indicates, where applicable, the priority of uses permitted on Crown land.

c. Land Use Activity
This lists the individual activities and developments on Crown land along with applicable guidelines. Ministry concerns about private land uses are noted where applicable.

All areas are numbered for identification purposes. The area activity form must be read in its entirety to determine the range of uses permitted and any applicable guidelines or conditions.

Where applicable, the primary and secondary uses are indicated. The term primary is used to convey the meaning of priority rather than intensity or abundance of use. Secondary means that a use is permitted so long as it does not conflict with the primary use of the area. Where there is a conflict in a specific area, the primary use will normally take precedence. However, there will be instances where the secondary uses, (i.e. tourism), will require specific considerations in a particular portion of the area. This will require the primary use, often forestry, to adhere to the special guidelines such as the road and MMA guidelines.

Where there is an increasing conflict with the primary use, site specific negotiations between the conflicting parties and the Ministry will attempt to resolve the conflict. Expansion of existing uses will generally be considered where it will not conflict with other uses. For example, Crown land might be made available for an individual resort to expand if its own land base is inadequate. In some areas certain uses will not be permitted to expand, Crown cottaging development for example, but existing cottage use would continue unaffected. In some instances, the Ministry may wish to phase out or alter existing uses. New or unanticipated uses/activities may be permitted on Crown land subject to individual assessment.

Land uses on private land will generally not be objected to unless otherwise specified or restricted by legislation. The Ministry recognizes that its *Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status and that land use control of private land rests with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) or designated municipalities. There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed development on private land, while in conformity with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and MMAH. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with Ministry policy. Therefore, where the Ministry indicates that it would prefer not to see certain land uses take place on private land, this is the position the Ministry will generally adopt when making input to official plans or zoning by-laws and when responding to the circulation for comment of private proposals by MMAH or the munici-

pality. Such responses will be restricted to concerns within the Ministry's mandate.

Additional operational and development guidelines such as those for roads and MMA's, will be incorporated into resource management plans developed to guide activities within each area in order to prevent or reduce any conflict with other uses, especially the primary and secondary uses. Where land tenure documents are granted, they will contain similar conditions for the same purpose.

While Indian Reserve lands are not subject to Provincial control, it is anticipated that future development on Indian Reserves would be compatible with the intent established for the area adjacent to the Reserve.

Map 2

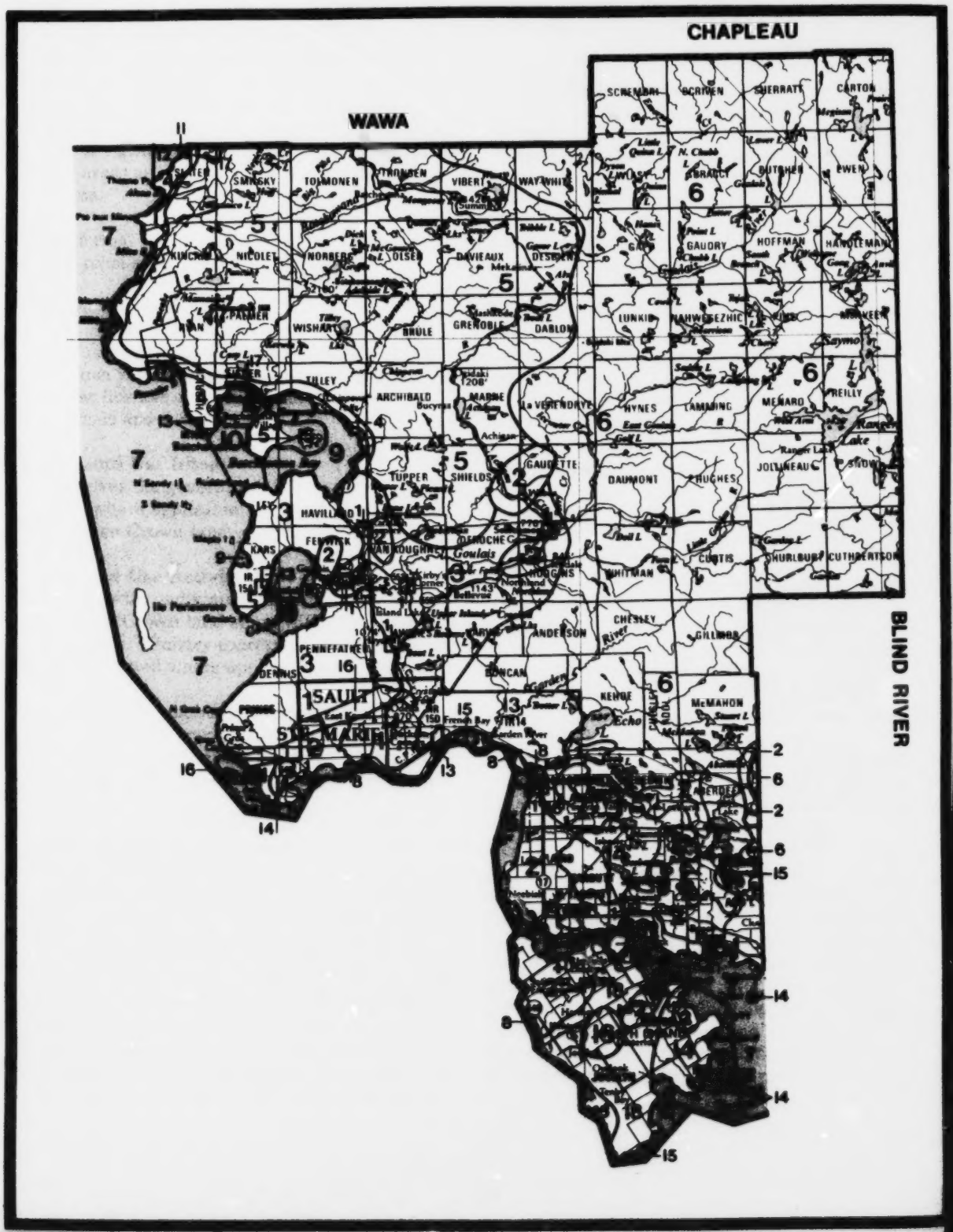
SAULT STE. MARIE DISTRICT

6 Resource Management Area

Miles 10 0 10

Kilometres 10 0 10

N



1. URBAN AREAS

a. Area Description

Urban areas include the built-up areas of Sault Ste. Marie, Bruce Mines, Goulais River, Desbarats, Searchmont, Kirby's Corner, Heyden, Karalash Corners, Echo Bay, Hilton Beach and Richard's Landing. The boundaries of the above-noted areas are usually defined in municipal official plans and/or zoning by-laws.

Other communities which do not physically occupy a great deal of land area have not been included in this area description and will be dealt with in the areas where they are found.

The primary land use presently occurring in this area is urban development. Other existing land uses include agriculture, fishing, aggregate extraction, forest management, wildlife management (deer yards) and outdoor recreation.

b. Land Use Intent

The general land use intent in this area will be for urban development with provisions for public recreation. All other activities will be permitted with the exception of Crown cottaging due to the lack of Crown land. Some agricultural lands are also found within this area. The Ministry will support the retention of these as agricultural lands.

The District will dispose of Crown water lots for public or private use, subject to municipal official plans and associated zoning by-laws. Discussions with municipal authorities and appropriate Provincial agencies should occur prior to any disposition. Major disposition is also subject to the Ministry of the Environment's review which may result in the requirement of an environmental assessment. Disposition which would result in direct or indirect negative impacts on any Ministry program will be discouraged.

All activities in the area will take into consideration the 5 known historical sites, 2 vegetation sites, and 1 nesting site. The specific location for each can be found in a compendium at the District office.

One area of Crown land, the Marks Bay property, located within this area, was previously identified as a park candidate. However, that designation has since been dropped. The Municipality of Sault Ste. Marie and the Sault Ste. Marie Region Conservation Authority have indicated a desire to develop the property as a recreation park at some time in the future. The District will manage this property to ensure the preservation of the important recreational, natural, cultural and archaeological values. In the interim, the permitted uses will include unstructured public recreation and construction of protective works to prevent shoreline erosion. On-shore mining developments may expand underground, outward under the Great Lakes, subject to existing international agreements.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 1 — URBAN AREAS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		In some areas these activities are subject to the *Mining Act, Pits and Quarries Control Act,* and *Beach Protection Act.* Aggregate extraction will be permitted. The strategies for mineral aggregate will be followed. Provision for the preservation and for the protection of critical fish spawning habitat and waterfowl habitat and staging areas will be made.
Agriculture	x		The Ministry will support the retention of existing agricultural lands.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Cottaging		x	No Crown land will be disposed of for cottaging purposes. On private land, cottage development proposals will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis through the Ministry's plan review program.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Forest management will be permitted and encouraged. The Ministry will cooperate with private landowners in the implementation of guidelines required for the protection and maintenance of deer yarding areas aimed mainly at protection of cover and food supply. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of tourism values, important fisheries habitat and aesthetics.
Hunting	x		Hunting is restricted by the municipality within the City of Sault Ste. Marie.
Mining	x		The Ministry will endeavour to influence exploration activities for the protection of important values. Mining operations will be permitted with consideration being given to the protection and maintenance of tourism and aesthetic values. It is recommended, however, that mineral exploration and mining not be permitted in the former Marks Bay candidate park.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		
Rural Residential	x		Rural residential uses will continue to be recognized on private land only, subject to approved official plans.
Sport Fishing	x		Sport fishing opportunities will be increased through stream rehabilitation and fish population management in inner city streams, particularly the Carp, Little Carp and Root Rivers and West Davignon and Crystal Creeks.
Tourism	x		The District will support the provision of facilities such as trails and a boat launch in the upper St. Marys River. The Ministry will encourage and provide outdoor education/interpretation opportunities relating to resource management (i.e fisheries, wildlife, forest management, aggregate, etc.).

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development	x		

2. AGRICULTURE

a. Area Description

This area comprises the lands of critical agricultural importance in the District. The majority of these lands are found in the southeast portion of the District and on St. Joseph Island. Pockets of agricultural lands are also found along the Goulais River watershed and west of the City of Sault Ste. Marie.

Most of the area has organized municipal governments in place with existing official plans and associated zoning by-laws.

The primary present land use is agriculture. Other land uses include recreation and some resource production.

b. Land Use Intent

The general land use intent is agriculture. The Ministry will encourage through the local planning boards the maintenance of good agricultural farm lands, and will actively discourage the conversion of these lands to other uses which would effectively remove agricultural lands from production for a long time. Other compatible resource production activities such as forest management will also be encouraged.

Some deer yards are found within this area, located mostly in the uncultivated part of the area (bush lots). In these yarding areas the Ministry will encourage their protection and maintenance essentially through proper forest management techniques.

The Ministry will support uses which will not remove areas of high agricultural potential from agriculture.

The Ministry will encourage the preservation of important fisheries habitat including Gawas Creek and Milford Haven Creek, Echo River, Thessalon River and Bar River.

All activities in the area will take into consideration the 5 known nesting sites, 2 geology sites and 1 spawning area (Bar River). The specific locations can be found in a compendium at the District office.

On-shore mining developments may expand underground, outward under the Great Lakes, subject to existing international agreements.

The Ministry will retain for public use, at least the present area, on Crown islands and Crown shorelines of the Great Lakes (excluding the 20-metre reserve and road allowance).

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 2 — AGRICULTURE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		The District will provide guidelines for the protection of important fish and wildlife values and to minimize conflicts between extraction and other Ministry programs.
Agriculture	x		The Ministry will discourage resource management activities which would effectively remove agricultural land from production for a long term.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	Crown land cottaging will not be permitted. Private land cottaging will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis through the Ministry's plan review program.
Crown Land Recreation	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Forestry	x		Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of important fish and wildlife habitat. These guidelines will be most applicable for the maintenance and protection of important food and cover essential to wintering deer populations.
Hunting	x		Hunting will be permitted except in garbage dumps established on Crown land. The Ministry will also encourage municipalities to prohibit hunting at municipal garbage dumps.
Mining	x		The Ministry will endeavour to influence exploration activities for the protection of important values. Mining operations will be permitted with consideration being given to the protection and maintenance of important fish and wildlife values.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		
Rural Residential	x		
Sport Fishing	x		Angling opportunities will be promoted and developed on the Thessalon River subject to sustained yield capabilities of this body of water.
Tourism	x		All proposals for expansion of existing tourism facilities will be supported providing they do not conflict with Ministry programs.
Trapping	x		Ongoing activity will continue and efforts will be made to increase the harvest to the existing quotas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development	x		

3. GOULAIS

a. Area Description

This area encompasses roughly the lower reaches of the Goulais River watershed to the shoreline of Lake Superior. The area is sparsely populated including a few small communities along the two main highways traversing the area (Hwy. 17 North and Hwy. 556). A number of lakes have had extensive cottage developments. Severe flooding and erosion problems occur along the shoreline of the Goulais River.

The main land use activities presently occurring are recreation and resource extraction. One mine has been operating on a seasonal basis at Sill Lake. Mining exploration is occurring with an emphasis in Jarvis Township.

b. Land Use Intent

The general land use intent for the area will be public recreation and resource extraction. Most other land uses will be permitted with restrictions directed at avoiding conflicts between resource users on a case-by-case basis.

Sensitive fisheries habitat will be protected. Five lakes have been identified as lake trout lakes. They include Trout (Aweres Twp.), Jarvis, Lake One (Jarvis Twp.), Northland, and Upper Island Lakes. These lakes will be managed for the preservation of lake trout (per lake trout policy). Twelve streams and lakes have also been identified as critical fisheries habitat, as they are used for spawning by a number of fish species. They include the Root and Goulais Rivers, Crystal, Kelly, Cranberry, Kars, Havilland, Stokely, Tier and Robertson Creeks, and Sill and Reserve Lakes. These will be protected as the need arises.

All activities in the area will take into consideration the 5 known nesting sites, 3 spawning areas, 1 geology site, 3 vegetation sites and 2 special features sites. The specific location for each can be found in a compendium at the District office.

The Ministry will encourage the protection of the waterfowl habitat on the Goulais River delta.

The Ministry will retain for public use, at least the present area, on Crown islands and Crown shorelines of the Great Lakes (excluding the 20 metre reserve and road allowance).

On-shore mining developments may expand underground, outward under the Great Lakes, subject to existing international agreements.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 3 — GOULAIS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		The District will provide guidelines for the protection of important fish and wildlife values, tourism and aesthetics and to minimize conflicts between extraction and other Ministry programs.
Agriculture	x		
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		On Crown land, inland remote cottage sites may be considered on a case-by-case basis. No remote cottage lots will be developed on lake trout and commercial outpost camp lakes. On private land, the Ministry will evaluate cottage development on a case by case basis through the Ministry's plan review program.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreation will be promoted in this area. Increased access to sport fishing streams and lakes will be promoted.
Forestry	x		Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of tourism and aesthetic values and important fish and wildlife habitat. These guidelines will be most suitable in situations involving designated lake trout lakes.
Hunting	x		Hunting will be permitted except in garbage dumps established on Crown land. The Ministry will also encourage municipalities to prohibit hunting at municipal garbage dumps. Hunting will also not be permitted in locations where life and property values are endangered (i.e. around logging operations).
Mining	x		The Ministry will endeavour to influence exploration activities for the protection of important values. Mining operations will be permitted with consideration being given to the protection and maintenance of fish and wildlife habitat as well as tourism and aesthetic values.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		
Rural Residential	x		Development will be permitted subject to the *Sault North Official Plan* and associated zoning by-laws. However, there will be no encroachment of structural development on hazard lands as per hazard land policy. Exceptions under special circumstances will need Ministerial approval.
Sport Fishing	x		Sport fishing opportunities will be promoted and developed on Fillion, White Birch, Havilland and Prince Lakes and on Tier, Stokely, Havilland and Cranberry Creeks and the Root River.
Tourism	x		All related tourism facilities (i.e. trails) will be encouraged and supported provided they do not conflict with the achievement of Ministry programs. Existing commercial outpost camps will be allowed to continue to operate on lake trout lakes. No expansion will be permitted on the existing outpost camps and no new commercial outpost camps will be allowed. Replacement of existing outpost camps will be considered as per the tourism policy contained in this document.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Trapping	x		Ongoing activities will continue and efforts will be made to increase the harvest to the existing quotas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development	x		Development will be permitted subject to the *Sault North Official Plan* and associated zoning by-laws. However, there will be no encroachment of structural development on hazard lands as per hazard land policy. Exceptions under special circumstances will need Ministerial approval.

4. HIGHWAY 17 NORTH CORRIDOR

a. Area Description

The area includes a narrow corridor comprised of the lands bounded by the shoreline of Lake Superior and a line 1 kilometre east of Highway 17 North. The southern boundary of the area is immediately south of Government Creek and extends to the northern boundary of the District.

Development in this area has generally been directed towards the main activities presently occurring: transportation, recreation and tourism. The area is extensively used by local residents and is also considered a prime tourist attraction to the Sault Ste. Marie area.

A number of public and private day-use facilities and commercial tourism developments are found in this area. Numerous cottage subdivisions are also found along the shoreline of Lake Superior.

b. Land Use Intent

The general land use intent for this area is transportation and recreation with special emphasis for the protection of the scenic landscape along this route. Provisions of recreational facilities will include: cottaging, fishing, picnicking, camping and commercial tourist establishments.

The Ministry will encourage the protection of the fisheries habitat of the following creeks: Jones, Government, Sawmill, Downey, Cabinansha, Cottrell Cove, Mamainse, Mica Bay, Cozens Cove, Alona Bay, Gamma, Beta #1 and #2 and rivers: Harmony, Batchawana, Carp and Pancake.

All activities in the area will take into consideration the 4 spawning areas, 3 geology, 2 historical, 3 special features and 1 vegetation site. The specific location of each can be found in a compendium at the District office. The Ministry will recognize an MOE sampling station in Kincaid Township.

Crown land disposition will be permitted for commercial or residential use in conjunction with existing commercial establishments. Discussion with appropriate local and provincial agencies will occur prior to any disposition. The Ministry will retain for public use at least the present area and frontage on Crown shoreline of Lake Superior.

On-shore mining developments may expand underground, outward under the Great Lakes, subject to existing international agreements.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 4 — HIGHWAY 17 NORTH CORRIDOR

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		The District will provide guidelines for the protection of tourism and aesthetic values and important fish and wildlife habitat and to minimize conflicts between extraction and other Ministry programs.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	No Crown land will be disposed of for cottaging purposes. It is expected that the demand for cottaging will be filled through private land development.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Crown Land Recreation	x		The existing boat launch facility at Stokely Creek will be maintained. A public boat launch facility at the Harmony Bay access point will be maintained in conjunction with the Small Craft Harbours Branch of Environment Canada and other interested agencies and individuals. The Ministry will encourage the development of public access to Lake Superior.
Forestry	x		Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of tourism values, important fish and wildlife habitat and aesthetics.
Hunting	x		Hunting will be permitted except in garbage dumps established on Crown land, and in locations where life and property values are endangered (i.e. around logging operations).
Mining	x		The Ministry will endeavour to influence exploration activities for the protection of important values. Mining operations will be permitted with consideration being given to the protection and maintenance of important fish and wildlife values.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		
Rural Residential	x		
Sport Fishing	x		The Ministry will encourage and develop fishing opportunities at: Harmony, Batchawana, Carp, Pancake and Montreal Rivers and Caysee Lakes.
Tourism	x		The Ministry will support and recognize the establishment of tourism-oriented facilities on private land.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development	x		Development will be permitted subject to the *Sault North Official Plan* and associated zoning by-laws. However, there will be no encroachment of structural development on hazard lands as per hazard land policy. Exceptions under special circumstances will need Ministerial approval.

5. BATCHAWANA

a. Area Description

The area covers the northwest corner of the District. The westerly boundary of the area is adjacent to area 4. HIGHWAY 17 NORTH CORRIDOR. The easterly boundary was determined to be the area accessible from the Algoma Central Railway (ACR). Approximately half of this area is Crown land whereas the other half is owned by the ACR.

The land uses presently occurring in the area include resource extraction and recreation. One hydro-electric power facility exists in this area situated at Montreal River; provisions for its continued use will be made. Four different locations in Nicolet, Norberg, Wishart and Vankoughnet Townships are research sites utilized by Provincial and Federal government agencies. Their locations will be taken into consideration by all Ministry programs to minimize conflict.

b. Land Use Intent

The general land use intent for the Batchawana area is public recreation. All other land uses will be permitted in the area. However, site specific restrictions may be imposed on activities where Crown land recreation facilities are developed (i.e. picnic sites, camping, swimming areas, etc.).

Three commercial outpost camp lakes are located in this area: Pancake, Adelaide, and Mamainse.

All activities in the area will take into consideration the 12 known nesting sites, and 2 historical sites. The specific location for each can be found in a compendium at the District office.

A number of lakes have been designated as critical fisheries habitat. The Ministry will protect the lakes from habitat and/or species degradation on a case by case basis as the need is determined. These lakes include: Gavor, Bone (Olsen), Drew, Little Drew, Kerwin, #37 (Norberg), Cedar, Middle Pancake, Upper Pancake and Annie. Sixteen lake trout lakes have also been identified for protection as per the lake trout policy. They are: Bone (Tupper), Wolfe, Achigan, Trout (Dablon), Adelaide, Big Turkey, Mamainse, Griffin, Quintet #2, Spruce, Wart, Mongoose, Carpenter, Upper Sheppard, Pancake and Robertson.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 5 — BATCHAWANA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		The District will provide guidelines for the protection of values such as tourism, aesthetics, important fish and wildlife habitat and to minimize conflicts between extraction and other Ministry programs.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		On Crown land, no lakes are available for linear subdivision cottaging. However, some possible inland remote cottage sites have been identified in Kincaid, Norberg, Olsen, Ryan, Palmer, Archibald and Tupper Townships, to the Provincial density standard (4 cottages per township). Waterway remote cottage sites have also been identified for Tupper, Picard and Bow Lakes. Lake plans will be completed on these lakes to

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
			assess capability of the waters and lands to sustain increased or new development. No remote cottage lots will be developed on lake trout lakes and commercial outpost camp lakes. Private land cottage development will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis through the Ministry's plan review program.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreation will be promoted and expanded in this area. Campsites, picnic sites and swimming areas will be developed on Huff, Little Turkey and Tilley Lakes. Boat launch ramps will be proposed where demand warrants it. Lake plans will be completed to assess capability of the waters and lands to sustain increased or new development.
Forestry	x		Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines aimed at protecting values such as tourism, aesthetics and important fish and wildlife habitat. These guidelines will be most applicable in situations involving tourist lodges, commercial outpost camps and lake trout lakes.
Hunting	x		Hunting will be permitted everywhere except in garbage dumps established on Crown land and in locations where life and property values are endangered (i.e. around logging operations).
Mining	x		The Ministry will endeavour to influence exploration activities for the protection of important values. Mining operations will be permitted with consideration being given to the protection and maintenance of lake trout lakes, fish and wildlife habitat and tourism values.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		
Rural Residential	x		
Sport Fishing	x		Angling opportunities will be promoted on Picard, Bojack, Upper and Lower Tilley, McGovern, Huff, Pipe, Round, and Gimlet Lakes.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Tourism	x		All tourism (i.e. trails) facilities will be encouraged and supported provided they do not conflict with the achievement of Ministry programs. Existing commercial outpost camps will be allowed to continue to operate on lake trout lakes. No expansion will be permitted to the existing outpost camps and no new commercial outpost camps will be allowed. Replacement of existing outpost camps will be considered as per the tourism policy contained in this document.
Trapping	x		Ongoing activity will continue and efforts will be made to increase the harvest to the existing quota.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

6. RANGER-GARDEN LAKES - AUBINADONG AREA

a. Area Description

This area covers the central and northeastern portion of the District. Access through the area decreases from being relatively easy in the southern part of the area to almost non-existent in the northern portion. Forest cover also changes in a northerly direction from mostly deciduous to coniferous. Development is minimal in the area and is usually associated with recreational activities. The land use activities presently occurring in the area include resource production (mostly timber extraction and trapping) and public recreation.

There are 12 forest research areas located in this area. They are found in LaVerendrye, Gaudette, Hynes, Lamming, Butcher, Handleman, Carton, Jollineau and Plummer Townships and are operated by various governmental agencies both at the Provincial and Federal levels. Recognition will be made of these sites to reduce possible resource user conflicts.

b. Land Use Intent

The general land use intent for this area is resource production. Other land uses will be permitted; however, there will be a reduction of Crown land recreation facilities in this area. Limited Crown land disposition will occur providing no conflicts with resource production activities arise.

Eleven lakes have been identified as commercial outpost camp lakes. They are: Goulais, Spike, Affleck, Gord, Megisan, Patter, Ragged, Lodestone, Penelope, Gong and Prairie Grass. Six potential outpost camp lakes have been identified. They are: Forester, Watson, Lake #24 (Lunkie Twp.), Dyson, Snyder and Nokomis.

A number of critical fisheries habitat have been identified. Their locations include: the Goulais and West Aubinadong Rivers, and Golf, Nod, LaVerendrye #1, LaVerendrye #2, LaVerendrye #4, LaVerendrye #5, Boundary, Little Saddle, Saddle, Stag, Laughing, Upper Laughing, Tujack, Shadow, South Branch, Welcome, #1 (Lunkie), Horne, Little Horne, Hanes, Hodgson, Dyson, Quinn, Little Quinn, Camel, Bliss, Patter, Lawer, Mirror, Hound, Fyfe, Affleck and Torrance Lakes.

All activities in the area will take into consideration the 23 known nesting sites, 3 historical sites and 1 spawning area. The specific locations for each can be found in a compendium at the District office. A white spruce seed production area is located in Gaudette Township. The Ministry will not dispose of this land and will protect it against physical disturbance.

There are 29 lake trout lakes in this area. They include: Penelope, Crooked, Anvil, Island (McIlveen), Mystery, Point, Saymo, Ranger, Meredith, McMahon, Megisan, Patten, Morrison, McCarrel, Iron, Gord, Lac Cherie, Charley, Foxwell, McGrath, Skintent, Fetherson, Fern, Trapper, Gong, Goulais, Deil (Devils), Garden and Weashkog Lakes. The specific guidelines found under the access roads, MNA and lake trout policies will apply to these lakes.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 6 — RANGER - GARDEN LAKES - AUBINADONG AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		The District will provide guidelines for the protection of important fish and wildlife values and to minimize conflicts between extraction and other Ministry programs.
Agriculture	x		
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Cottaging		x	No additional remote cottage lots on Crown land will be disposed of in this area. Where remote cottage densities exceed the Provincial spacing standard (4 cottages/township), the District will endeavour to reduce remote cottages to meet the standard by the year 2000 through various means such as attrition, relocation, etc. On Crown land no remote cottages will be developed on lake trout and commercial outpost camp lakes.
Crown Land Recreation	x		The District will remove access points on the following commercial outpost camp and lake trout lakes: Gong, Saymo, Mystery and Island (McIlveen Twp.), within the next 10 years.
Forestry	x		Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat. These guidelines will be most applicable in situations involving commercial outpost camps and designated lake trout waters.
Hunting	x		Hunting will be permitted except in garbage dumps established on Crown land and in locations where life and property values are endangered (i.e. around logging operations).
Mining	x		The Ministry will endeavour to influence exploration activities for the protection of important values. Mining operations will be permitted with consideration being given to the protection and maintenance of important fish and wildlife values.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		
Rural Residential	x		
Sport Fishing	x		Angling will be permitted in this area, however, opportunities will not be promoted.
Tourism	x		The District will promote the establishment and development of a service centre facility in Curtis Township at approximately mile 17 of Highway 556. The District will study and assess the feasibility of establishing outpost camps on 5 potential lakes within the next 5 years. These lakes include: Forester, Watson, Lake 24 (Lunkie Twp.), Dyson and Snyder. Until the status of the

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
			potential outpost camp lakes are determined, the District will protect these lakes for outpost camps. Existing commercial outpost camps will be allowed to continue to operate on lake trout lakes. No expansion will be permitted on existing outpost camps and no new commercial outpost camps will be allowed. Replacement of existing outpost camps will be considered as per the tourism policy contained in this document.
Trapping	x		Ongoing activity will continue and efforts will be made to increase the harvest to the existing quota.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

7. OFFSHORE LAKE SUPERIOR - NORTH CHANNEL

a. Area Description

This area includes the Canadian portion of Lake Superior from Pointe Louise to Montreal River excluding Goulais Bay, Inner and Outer Batchawana Bay, Sand Bay and the waters of Lake Superior bounded by the coastline and a line from Sinclair Island to Theano Point. It also excludes part of area 16 located in Lake Superior off Gros Cap. It also includes the waters of Lake Huron found within the District that are not included in area 8.

The present land use activities occurring in Lake Superior include resource production (commercial fishing, aggregate extraction) and recreation.

b. Land Use Intent

The general land use intent for this area is resource production, commercial fishing and aggregate extraction. Fish spawning areas along the shoreline will be protected from detrimental uses. Recreational uses will be permitted in most shoreline areas.

The District will dispose of Crown water lots for public or private use subject to official plans and associated zoning by-laws. Major disposition is also subject to the Ministry of the Environment's review which may result in the requirement of an environmental assessment. Disposition which would result in direct or indirect negative impact on any Ministry program will not be permitted.

The shoreline areas, protected bays and natural harbours offer attractive recreational boating opportunities (motor boats, yachts, sailboats, canoes). Some of these areas are well known and have been publicized in various publications and consequently are relatively extensively used by cottage owners and tourists. In order to maintain the availability of such opportunities, the Ministry will retain for public use, at least the present area, on Crown islands and Crown shorelines of the Great Lakes; however, no future development for recreation is planned at present. Islands and lands under the waters of Lakes Superior and Huron have been withdrawn from staking.

All activities in the area will take into consideration the 11 known spawning areas. The specific location for each can be found in a compendium at the District office.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 7 — OFFSHORE LAKE SUPERIOR - NORTH CHANNEL

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Aggregate extraction will be permitted in this area providing this activity does not interfere with commercial fishing and does not come into conflict with other Ministry programs such as preservation and protection of critical fish spawning habitat.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		This activity will be permitted throughout the area except within 1,000 metres of the mouth of rivers and streams and within a distance of 0.8 kilometres from the shoreline of the North Channel of Lake Huron.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Cottaging		x	On Crown land, there will be no disposition of land for cottaging. On private land, cottage development proposals will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis through the Ministry's plan review program.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		
Hunting	x		Hunting will be permitted on the islands in the offshore area of Lake Superior subject to appropriate laws and regulations.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		All related tourism facilities on private land will be supported provided they do not conflict with the achievement of Ministry programs.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

8. ST. MARYS RIVER - LAKE HURON

a. Area Description

This area includes the St. Marys River from Pointe Louise through the St. Marys Rapids, down to Lake George and St. Joseph Channel to the boundary of Johnson and Plummer Additional Townships then easterly along this boundary line to the intersection with a north-south line immediately east of Milford Island then southerly along this line to the International Boundary.

The water quality of this area varies from Lake Superior down through the City of Sault Ste. Marie to Lake Huron. The existence of local industry on the river and the municipal sewage treatment plant contribute to the varying quality of water.

The land uses presently occurring in the area include sport fishing, boating, commercial navigation, cottaging, power development, commercial fishing, municipal and industrial water intake and sewage disposal facilities.

b. Land Use Intent

The general land use intent for this area will be public recreation. All other land use activities with the exception of commercial fishing will be permitted providing they do not seriously conflict with Ministry programs and policies.

One hydro-electric power facility already exists on the St. Marys River. Provision for its continued use will be made.

All activities in the area will take into consideration the 1 known spawning area, 1 nesting site and 1 historical site. The specific location for each can be found in a compendium at the District office.

The Ministry will protect and/or encourage protection of the critical fisheries habitat identified when considering any development proposals in this area. The St. Marys Rapids have been identified as a significant fisheries value. The District will object and/or recommend mitigating measures to development that will have a negative impact on the rapids area.

The Ministry will protect and encourage the protection of the important waterfowl habitat identified in the area.

The District will dispose of Crown water lots for public or private use subject to municipal official plans and associated zoning by-laws. Major disposition is also subject to the Ministry of the Environment's review which may result in the requirement of an environmental assessment. Disposition which would result in direct or indirect negative impacts on any Ministry program will be discouraged. The District will retain for public use, at least the present area, on Crown islands and Crown shorelines of the Great Lakes. Islands and lands under the water of this area have been withdrawn from staking.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 8 — ST. MARYS RIVER – LAKE HURON

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Aggregate extraction will be permitted in this area providing this activity does not conflict with other Ministry programs such as preservation and protection of critical fish spawning habitat and waterfowl habitat and staging areas.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Commercial Fishing	x		For experimental and/or assessment purposes, permits may be issued for the commercial harvest of fish species at specific times, at the discretion of the District Manager, in accordance with fisheries management principles. The issuance of these permits will be considered only in that portion of this area lying east of lines extending from Gravel Point to the intersection of the boundary of Johnson and Plummer Additional Townships and from Koshkawong Point south to the International Boundary.
Cottaging		x	No Crown cottaging will be available in this area. Cottages on private land will be assessed on an individual basis giving consideration to flooding problems. Protection of fisheries and wildlife habitat will also be a prime concern of the Ministry.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreation will be promoted and encouraged for the provisions of camping opportunities as well as day-use opportunities including swimming and picnic sites. Development of facilities to provide access to water will be encouraged.
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads		x	
Rural Residential	x		
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		All related tourism facilities will be encouraged and supported provided they do not conflict with the achievement of Ministry programs.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development	x		

9. BATCHAWANA BAY - SAND BAY

a. Area Description

This area is composed of the waters of Batchawana and Sand Bays. Batchawana Bay includes the waters inside a line drawn from 1 kilometre west of the mouth of the Batchawana River due south to Batchawana Island, along the shore of the island to its most southern extremity and southeasterly to the northern extremity of the point which forms the western boundary of Horseshoe Bay. Sand Bay includes the waters inside a line drawn across the mouth of the bay.

The land uses presently occurring in this area are public recreation (mostly angling, motor boating, and sailing) and some commercial fishing. Commercial fishing in the area is presently restricted from Inner Batchawana Bay (gill netting) and within 1,000 metres of the mouth of rivers or streams through legislation and conditions of licences.

b. Land Use Intent

The general land use intent for this area is public recreation.

The Ministry will protect and encourage the protection of the waterfowl habitat around the east end of Batchawana Island. All activities in the area will take into consideration the 1 known spawning area. The specific location can be found in a compendium at the District office.

The District will dispose of Crown water lots for public or private use subject to official plans and associated zoning by-laws. Major disposition is also subject to the Ministry of the Environment's review which may result in the requirement of an environmental assessment. Disposition which would result in direct or indirect negative impacts on any Ministry programs will be discouraged.

The shoreline areas, the small protected bays and natural harbours offer attractive recreational boating opportunities (motor boats, yachts, sailboats, canoes). Some of these areas are well known and have been publicized in various publications and consequently are relatively extensively used by cottage owners and tourists. Therefore, in order to maintain the availability of such opportunities, the Ministry will retain for public use, at least the present area, on Crown islands and Crown shorelines of the Great Lakes. However, no future development for recreation is planned at the present.

Islands and lands under the water of this area have been withdrawn from staking.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 9 — BATCHAWANA BAY – SAND BAY

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Aggregate extraction will be permitted in this area providing this activity does not conflict with other Ministry programs such as preservation and protection of critical fish spawning habitat and waterfowl habitat and staging areas.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	Commercial fishing will not be permitted in this area. However, the quota allocated for fish to the commercial fishermen will not be reduced due to the exclusion. Commercial fishing may be permitted using impounding gear instead of gill nets. However, other restrictions may be placed on the fishing activity in order to minimize conflict with public recreation activities.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation	x		All water-related Crown recreation will be promoted and encouraged for this area.
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		The area will be managed to provide a quality sport fishing experience. Hatchery stocking will continue until such time as the rehabilitation of the lake trout population is considered successful. Specific management techniques will be addressed in the *Lake Superior Fisheries Tactical Plan.* Angling will be promoted in the area. The Ministry will encourage the establishment of new access to the area as well as the improvement of existing access.
Tourism	x		All related tourism facilities on private land will be supported providing they do not conflict with the achievement of Ministry programs.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

10. OUTER BATCHAWANA BAY - GOULAIS BAY

a. Area Description

This area includes the waters of Batchawana Bay inside a line drawn between Corbeil Point and Rudderhead Point and the western boundary of area 9. It also includes the waters of Goulais Bay inside a line drawn from Maple Point to Goulais Point.

The land uses presently occurring in this area are public recreation (mostly angling, motor boating, and sailing) and commercial fishing. Commercial fishing in this area is presently restricted within 1,000 metres of the mouth of rivers or streams and from Goulais Bay (May 1 - Sept. 30) through legislation and conditions of licences.

b. Land Use Intent

The general land use intent for this area is public recreation, with emphasis on the provisions for sport fishing opportunities.

The Ministry will protect the spawning streams located along the shoreline of this area.

The Ministry will protect and encourage the protection of the waterfowl habitat around the Goulais River Delta. All activities in the area will take into consideration the 1 known spawning area and 1 nesting site. The specific locations can be found in a compendium at the District office.

The District will dispose of Crown water lots for public or private use subject to official plan and associated zoning by-laws. Major disposition is also subject to the Ministry of the Environment's review which may result in the requirement of an environmental assessment. Disposition which would result in direct or indirect impacts on any Ministry programs will be discouraged.

The shoreline areas, the small protected bays and natural harbours offer attractive recreational boating opportunities (motor boats, yachts, sailboats, canoes). Some of these areas are well-known and have been publicized in various publications and consequently are relatively extensively used by cottage owners and tourists. Therefore, in order to maintain the availability of such opportunities, the Ministry will retain for public use, at least the present area, on Crown islands and Crown shorelines of the Great Lakes. However, no future development for recreation is planned at the present.

Islands and lands under the water of this area have been withdrawn from staking.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 10 — OUTER BATCHAWANA BAY – GOULAIS BAY

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Aggregate extraction will be permitted in this area providing this activity does not conflict with other Ministry programs such as preservation and protection of critical fish spawning habitats and waterfowl habitat and staging areas.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	On an experimental basis, permits may be issued for the commercial harvest of non-game fish species at specific times, and at the direction of the District Manager, in accordance with fisheries management principles. Commercial fishing is also restricted within 1,000 metres of rivers and streams.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation	x		All water-related Crown recreation will be promoted and encouraged in this area.
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		The area will be managed to provide a quality sport fishing experience. Hatchery stocking will continue until such time as the rehabilitation of the lake trout population is considered successful. Specific management techniques will be addressed in the *Lake Superior Fisheries Tactical Plan*. Angling will be promoted in the area. The Ministry will encourage the establishment of new access to the area as well as the improvement of existing access.
Tourism	x		All related tourist facilities on private land will be supported provided they do not conflict with achievement of Ministry programs.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

11. LAKE SUPERIOR SPORT FISHERIES AREA

a. Area Description

The area consists of the waters and lake bottom of Lake Superior, near the mouth of the Michipicoten River between Perkwakwia Point and Smokey Point, and within an area of approximately a 3 kilometre radius from the mouth of the Montreal River. This designated area is bounded by the coastline of Lake Superior between unnamed headlands northeast and southwest of Montreal River Harbour, bearings from these points to the southwest corner of Montreal Island, and a line between the mouth of the Agawa River and Theano Point. A portion of this area extends into the Wawa District (see map 3, area 9, *Wawa District Land Use Guidelines*).

These areas contain significant spawning streams of Lake Superior rainbow, brown and lake trout and coho, chinook and pink salmon. They are popular angling destinations. Fisheries management and waterfowl hunting also occur.

b. Land Use Intent

The area will be managed primarily to maintain and enhance fish habitat to ensure the provision of commercial and sport fish stocks. Within this area fishing activity would be restricted to recreational sport fish harvesting.

Disturbance of important fish habitat through dredging, filling, etc., will not be permitted.

Islands and lands under the water of this area have been withdrawn from staking.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 11 — LAKE SUPERIOR SPORT FISHERIES AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		This area will be managed to provide a quality sport fishing experience. Hatchery stocking will continue until such time as the rehabilitation of the lake trout population is considered successful. Specific management techniques will be addressed on the *Lake Superior Fisheries Tactical Plan.*

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Tourism	x		All new proposals or proposals for the expansion of existing tourism facilities will be supported providing they do not conflict with Ministry programs.
Trapping		x	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

12. AGAWA BAY RECREATIONAL FISHING AREA

a. Area Description

The area consists of the waters and lake bottom of Lake Superior in Agawa Bay bounded by the coastline of Lake Superior and a line extending from Sinclair Island and Theano Point, exclusive of the Montreal River mouth of area 11, LAKE SUPERIOR SPORT FISHERIES. A portion of this area extends into the Wawa District (see area 10, *Wawa District Land Use Guidelines*).

Intensive sport fishing occurs in parts of the bay and a sport fishery is developing in the Agawa Islands area. Commercial fishing also occurs in the bay. The adjacent land area supports intensive recreational use during the summer months.

b. Land Use Intent

The area will be managed primarily for the development and maintenance of a high quality sport fishery. Regulations and conditions will be developed and management techniques employed, as determined necessary to develop an expanded sport fishery (i.e. stocking, commercial fishing gear restrictions or prohibition of commercial fishing). Commercial fishing will be permitted unless determined to be detrimental to the existence of a high quality sport fishery.

All activities in the area will take into consideration the 1 known spawning area. The specific location can be found in a compendium at the District office.

Lands under the water of this area have been withdrawn from staking.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 12 — AGAWA BAY RECREATIONAL FISHING AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Except within a 1,000 metre radius of the mouth of every stream entering Lake Superior, commercial fishing may be prohibited if it is determined to be detrimental to the maintenance of a high quality sport fishery.
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Sport Fishing	x		The area will be managed to provide a high quality sport fishing experience. Hatchery stocking will continue until such time as rehabilitation of the lake trout population is considered successful. Specific management techniques will be addressed in *Lake Superior Fisheries Tactical Plan*.
Tourism	x		All new proposals or proposals for the expansion of existing tourism facilities will be supported providing they do not conflict with Ministry programs.
Trapping		x	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

13. INDIAN RESERVES

a. Area Description

There are 4 areas of Indian Reserves in the District known as Garden River, Rankin Location, Goulais Bay, and Batchawana Bay Indian Reserves. All of these lands are controlled by 2 Indian Bands: Garden River and Batchawana.

Garden River Indian Reserve is generally located between the City of Sault Ste. Marie and Echo Bay. A number of lakes exist on the reserve with the Garden River bisecting it.

Rankin Location Indian Reserve is located immediately west of Garden River Reserve. The other two locations are situated on the shore of Lake Superior.

b. Land Use Intent

The Indian Reserves that compose this area are under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government and are administered locally by their respective Band Councils. The area land use is beyond the control of the Ministry of Natural Resources and has not been included in the Ministry's resource management objectives and production targets evaluation.

At the request of the Federal Government or Indian Band, the Ministry will provide assistance in resource management where it is feasible and appropriate.

By agreement with the Federal Government, the Ministry of Natural Resources is responsible for forest fire management on these Indian Reserves. The Ministry will encourage, wherever possible, land uses which are compatible with adjacent areas.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 13 — INDIAN RESERVES

At the request of the Federal Government or Indian Band Council, the Ministry will provide assistance in resource management where it is feasible and appropriate to do so. It is hoped that future development will be compatible with the intent for the area adjacent to the reserve.

14. DEER YARDING AREAS

a. Area Description

The yarding areas for the deer population of Sault Ste. Marie District are situated, for the most part, in the southeast portion of the District as well as throughout St. Joseph Island. One area is found within the limits of the City of Sault Ste. Marie. These yarding areas are of varying sizes. They are extremely important for deer as they provide shelter, food and open areas for travel.

b. Land Use Intent

The Ministry will manage Crown lands and attempt to influence the use of private lands in a manner that will benefit deer populations. Forest management practices will play a large part in maintaining or improving the habitat.

In core areas, land disposition may be controlled to ensure that deer management is not jeopardized. The existing land uses in the area will be maintained but new developments will be encourged only where the impact on deer populations will be minimal or beneficial (i.e. habitat improvement involving forestry activities).

The Ministry will retain for public use, at least the present area, on Crown islands and Crown shorelines of the Great Lakes (excluding the 20-metre reserve and road allowance).

The Ministry will encourage the preservation of important fisheries habitat, including Echo River, Bar River, Thessalon River, Gawas and Milford Haven Creeks. Rock, Gordon, Ottertail and Desbarats Lakes also require special management and protection from deterioration and destruction of the fisheries (spawning) and waterfowl habitat.

There is 1 lake trout lake in this area (McCarrel). The specific guidelines found under the access roads, MMA and lake trout policies will apply to this lake.

All activities in the area will take into consideration the 10 known nesting sites, 1 sensitive wildlife habitat and 1 historical site. The specific locations can be found in a compendium at the District office.

On-shore mining developments may expand underground, outward under the Great Lakes, subject to existing international agreements.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 14 — DEER YARDING AREAS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Aggregate extraction will be permitted in this area providing this activity does not conflict with other Ministry programs such as preservation and protection of fisheries, waterfowl and deer habitat.
Agriculture	x		The Ministry will only encourage agricultural activities which complement deer yard management efforts. All applications for Crown land for agricultural purposes will be evaluated with this in mind.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	No Crown cottaging will be provided due to the lack of Crown land availability. The Ministry will support cottage development on private land unless it adversely affects fisheries, waterfowl and deer habitat.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Crown Land Recreation	x		In conjunction with municipalities and local planning boards, the Ministry will encourage the development of swimming opportunities on suitable lakes found in this area.
Forestry	x		Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of important fish and wildlife habitat and aesthetics. The guidelines will be most applicable for the protection of important food and cover areas essential to wintering deer populations. Regeneration of browse through forest management activities will be encouraged.
Hunting	x		Hunting will be permitted except in garbage dumps established on Crown land. The Ministry will also encourage the municipalities to prohibit hunting at municipal garbage dumps.
Mining	x		The Ministry will endeavour to influence exploration activities for the protection of important values. Mining operations will be permitted with consideration being given to the protection and maintenance of deer yarding areas.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		New roads will be evaluated for their potential impact on deer habitat.
Rural Residential	x		Development proposals will be reviewed and mitigating solutions will be proposed to ensure that no serious conflicts occur between Ministry's management efforts. Where conflicts are anticipated, the Ministry will consult with the developer to arrive at mutually acceptable solutions. In proven deer yard areas the Ministry will actively discourage non-compatible development.
Sport Fishing	x		The Ministry will promote angling opportunities on the Thessalon River, and on Rock, Gordon, Round and Desbarats Lakes to the sustained yield capabilities of these bodies of water.
Tourism	x		New developments on private land will be considered where conflicts with deer management is minimal. Disposition of Crown land for new facilities will not be generally considered.
Trapping	x		Ongoing activity will continue, and efforts will be made to increase the harvest to the existing quotas.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

15. WATERFOWL AREAS

a. Area Description

The significant waterfowl habitat areas exist in 4 locations in the Great Lakes and around the shoreline of a number of smaller inland lakes. In Lake Superior, the significant habitats are located at the eastern end of Batchawana Island and around the mouth of the Goulais River. In Lake Huron, 3 locations also exist; the shoreline of Lake George from Echo Bay to East Neebish Island, along the Southwest shoreline of St. Joseph Island and Portlock Marsh. Two locations in the St. Marys River are also important: Little Lake George and part of the shoreline of Squirrel Island. The designated inland lakes include Gibboney, Ottertail, Gordon, Desbarats, Grey Duck, Bocage, Walls, Madill and Round Lakes. The designated inland sites are Bar River Flats, Desbarats River Delta, St. Joseph Township and Court and Richardson Points.

All of the above wetland areas are important for waterfowl as staging areas and/or as a stop-over area during migration periods.

b. Land Use Intent

The general land use intent in the waterfowl areas is one of protection. The District will not develop such designated areas located on Crown land. On private land, the District will actively discourage development that will have a negative impact on waterfowl populations. If development is to occur, mitigating measures that will minimize the impact will be proposed.

The District will protect the waterfowl areas to minimize external disruptions. These disruptions can be physical, such as aquatic vegetation removal, or qualitative, such as high noise levels from residential subdivisions. Development will be discouraged in these areas.

All activities will take into consideration the 6 known nesting sites. The specific locations can be found in a compendium at the District office.

No disposition of Crown land will be permitted in this area.

Islands and lands under the waters of Lakes Superior, Huron and the connecting channels have been withdrawn from staking.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 15 — WATERFOWL AREAS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	On private land, the guidelines for rural residential uses will apply.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		The Ministry will endeavour to influence exploration activities for the protection of important values. Mining operations will be permitted with consideration being given to the protection and maintenance of the essential elements of the waterfowl habitat (i.e. aquatic vegetation, water quality).
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads		x	
Rural Residential	x		The District will discourage development in or around areas where it would have a negative impact on waterfowl populations. When development is to occur, mitigating guidelines will be proposed (i.e. buffer zone between development and shorelines, no removal of aquatic vegetation).
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

16. AGGREGATE AREAS

a. Area Description

Significant and critical aggregate areas are found in the southern portion of the District. Deposits are located in Prince, Korah, Tarentorus, Macdonald, Tarbutt, Laird, Tarbutt Additional, and Jocelyn Townships. There is also a significant deposit located offshore of Gros Cap in Lake Superior.

b. Land Use Intent

The land use intent is to manage these areas for existing and potential aggregate production. Uses that do not permanently alienate these aggregate deposits from production are considered permissible. Other activities may occur in a sequential manner after extraction and rehabilitation have been completed (i.e. rural residential developments), or aggregate production may occur sequentially after another short-term land use (i.e. forest cropping) has been completed.

Disposition of Crown land for uses which do not conform with management intents for these areas will be discouraged. Compatible long-term activities on private lands will be encouraged.

All activities in the area will take into consideration the 1 known nesting site. The specific location can be found in a compendium at the District office.

The District will ensure that aggregate production occurs in a fashion that critical spawning and fisheries habitat are not permanently adversely affected.

Non-aggregate related industrial developments will be discouraged until aggregate removal is complete.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 16 — AGGREGATE AREAS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Conditions of aggregate removal are subject to a variety of Acts and controls including the *Pits and Quarries Control Act*, the *Beach Protection Act*, the *Mining Act* and zoning by-laws. Aggregate production should occur in such a fashion so that critical spawning and habitat management areas are not adversely affected in a permanent manner. The Ministry will encourage better management practices in the rehabilitation of exhausted pits.
Agriculture	x		This use should be permitted to continue until an aggregate reserve is required for production. Topsoil should be stored so that after aggregate removal is completed, rehabilitation can occur and agriculture activities may resume.
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing	x		
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Forest management activity will consider that aggregate may be required in the short-term. Long-term forestry commitments should not occur unless aggregate removal is completed.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

17. PROVINCIAL PARKS

a. Area Description

There are 3 existing provincial parks in the District (i.e. Montreal River, nature reserve, Pancake Bay, recreation park, Batchawana Bay, recreation park). All parks are found along the shoreline of Lake Superior.

Pancake Bay Provincial Park is managed as a recreation park comprised of a large beach area with a campground and day-use area. Batchawana Bay Provincial Park contains an extensive beach that is managed as a day-use area. The nature reserve park at Montreal River contains a series of raised gravel beaches, representing a distinctive natural landform being preserved for educational purposes.

b. Land Use Intent

The intent is to manage these areas as provincial parks in accordance with approved policies and Ministry guidelines.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 17 — PROVINCIAL PARKS

The uses to be permitted will be in accordance with the approved policies and Ministry guidelines.

18. ST. JOSEPH ISLAND

a. Area Description

This area is comprised roughly of the central area of St. Joseph Island, excluding the critical areas for aggregate extraction, agriculture and deer yarding areas.

The primary land use presently occurring in this area is agriculture. Other land uses include recreation and resource production. The great majority of these lands are under private ownership.

b. Land Use Intent

The general land use intent in this area is agriculture and resource production. Other land use activities will be permitted with the exception of Crown cottaging. The Ministry will encourage, through the municipal and local planning boards, the maintenance of good agricultural lands. All Crown land development and uses will attempt to conform to the approved official plan and zoning by-law. The Ministry will recognize an MOE sampling station in Jocelyn Township. The Ministry will also recognize the significance of the National Park (Old Fort St. Joseph) located in this area as well as the bird sanctuary within this park.

The Ministry will encourage the preservation of the important spawning habitats of Milford Haven and Gawas Creeks. Activities in the area will take into consideration the 4 known nesting sites and 1 historical site. The specific locations can be found in a compendium at the District office.

The District will protect the important waterfowl areas adjacent to St. Joseph Island to minimize external disruptions. These disruptions can be physical, such as aquatic vegetation removal, or qualitative, such as high noise levels from residential subdivisions. Development will be discouraged in these areas.

On-shore mining developments may expand underground, outward under the Great Lakes, subject to existing international agreements.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 18 — ST. JOSEPH ISLAND

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Aggregate extraction will be permitted in this area providing this activity does not conflict with other Ministry programs such as preservation and protection of critical fish spawning habitat and waterfowl habitat and staging areas.
Agriculture	x		The Ministry will support and encourage the maintenance of good agricultural land.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	The demand for cottaging within this area will be filled through private land development.
Crown Land Recreation	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Forestry	x		Forest management will be encouraged. The Ministry will cooperate with private landowners in the implementation of guidelines required for the protection and maintenance of deer yarding areas, aimed mainly at protection of cover and food supply. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of tourism values, important fisheries habitat and aesthetics.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		The Ministry will endeavour to influence exploration activities for the protection of important values. Mining operations will be permitted with consideration being given to the protection and maintenance of tourism, fish and wildlife and waterfowl values.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		
Rural Residential	x		
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		All proposals for new or for expansion of existing tourism facilities will be supported providing they do not conflict with Ministry programs.
Trapping	x		Ongoing activity will continue and efforts will be made to increase the harvest to the existing quota.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development	x		

E: application

1. METHODS OF APPLICATION

Application of the *Sault Ste. Marie District Land Use Guidelines* will be accomplished through the regular programs and activities of the Ministry such as:

- the planning and approval of specific Ministry development projects;
- the input to, and review of, municipal official plans, zoning by-laws, plans of subdivision, consent applications and zoning orders under the *Planning Act*;
- the review of specific development proposals by other proponents on both Crown and private land;
- the selective application of restricted area orders, under the *Public Lands Act*, in areas without municipal organization;
- through specific conditions (i.e. access roads and MMA guidelines) incorporated in permits, licences, leases, easements, etc., issued under the authority of various Provincial acts, i.e. — the *Public Lands Act*, the *Mining Act*, the *Crown Timber Act*, etc.;
- liaison and cooperation with other government ministries and agencies, such as the Ministries of Transportation and Communication, the Environment, Tourism and Recreation, Northern Affairs, Municipal Affairs and Housing and conservation authorities; and,
- education and extension programs with private landowners, municipalities and interest groups.

It was never contemplated that all targets would be achieved immediately. The intent is to aim for that level of achievement over the next 20 years.

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS

Ministry land use guidelines essentially indicate where certain activities might be carried out on Crown land and under what general conditions. Resource management plans (i.e. forest management and operating plans) indicate how a specific activity will be carried out in the specified area and how other land uses will be considered.

All Ministry resource management plans must have due regard for the intent of the approved *Land Use Guidelines*.

3. MUNICIPAL PLANNING

The *Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The control of land use on private land in municipalities is exercised by municipalities or the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing under the authority of the *Planning Act*.

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, conservation authorities and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities, through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents. The *Sault Ste. Marie District Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the municipal planning process.

Where the *Land Use Guidelines* indicate the Ministry wishes to try to influence particular land uses on private land in organized municipalities in order to work towards the achievement of Ministry objectives, this will be undertaken in consultation with municipal officials and private landowners. At this time the needs of other users will be taken into consideration.

There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed developments on private land, while in conformity with municipal planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations the Ministry will attempt to re-

solve the situation through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and MMAH. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with MNR policy.

In municipalities containing Crown land there could be situations where municipal planning may permit land uses on Crown land other than those that are indicated as acceptable on Crown land in the *Land Use Guidelines*. Where this happens, and it appears that a possible land use conflict might arise, the Ministry will consider taking further actions under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act*.

Indian Reserves are beyond the control of the Ministry. Upon request, the District will attempt to influence activities in those lands to protect significant values.

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4. OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

In addition to providing internal direction for the integration of Ministry programs, the *Land Use Guidelines* are also useful in highlighting to the public, other agencies and levels of government what the varied responsibilities of MNR are and will serve as the basis for Ministry participation in the land use planning of others. The Ministry will work closely with other agencies and groups when carrying out its programs. In some instances other agencies may assist the Ministry with application of the *Land Use Guidelines*.

There will also be occasions where the Ministry and others, another government agency for example, will have different intentions for the same area. When such situations are identified the Ministry will enter into negotiations with the other agency to arrive at an acceptable solution.

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5. APPLICATION OF RESTRICTED AREA OR ZONING ORDERS

a. Under the *Public Lands Act*

In areas without municipal organization, the Ministry of Natural Resources may apply a restricted area order under the *Public Lands Act* to control land use on private land when it is considered that a specific use(s) would or may impact adversely on Ministry programs.

b. Under the *Planning Act*

In areas without municipal organization the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing may apply a zoning order under the *Planning Act*. Such orders have a purpose and effect similar to zoning by-laws prepared by councils in organized municipalities.

In addition to the input to and review of these orders, the Ministry of Natural Resources might request the imposition of an order by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing or an amendment to an existing order.

NOTES

(1) As defined in the ***Tourism Act.***

(2) Base of Operations

Non-residents have a wide variety of options from which to select a base of operations while recreating on Crown land. They include the following categories:

(a) Provincial Park campground — National Park campground;

(b) Commercial campground, hotel, motel, cabin;

(c) Licenced tourist outfitting establishment including base and outpost camps;

(d) Cottages owned by the non-resident;

(e) Cottages owned by a friend or relative;

(f) Crown land — designated access points and undeveloped and undesignated areas;

(g) Crown land — under authorization of a land use permit.

(3) The existing treaty and aboriginal rights as referenced in the ***Canadian Constitution*** *will be further defined at future constitutional conferences.*

(4) Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education. They need not become Nature Reserves under the ***Parks Act,*** *and their identification on private land does not indicate any intent of the Government to acquire land or to restrain or prevent any private use of land.*

APPENDICES

A: prime lake trout lakes

This appendix summarizes the Ministry's rationale and basis for designating specific lake trout lakes in the *Land Use Guidelines*.

1. RATIONALE

Ontario has 2,000 lake trout lakes. This represents the majority of the world's accessible lake trout lakes. The Northeastern Administrative Region contains approximately 750 of these.

As a result of their economic importance, attractiveness to sport fishermen and sensitivity to stress, the Region looked for a way to protect the lake trout resource.

The initial concern which was raised related to the development of cottage subdivisions and the potential impact of such developments on lake trout lakes in terms of possible environmental degradation and increases in fishing pressure. Concerns were also expressed about the impact of improved access (roads and snowmobiles) on exploitation in these lakes. In addition, the potential impacts of acid precipitation were beginning to be understood.

As a result of these factors, regional policy was developed to classify lake trout lakes in order to place Ministry land management and fisheries management efforts in some rational order of priority.

The Ministry was concerned with providing a diversity of angler opportunities. One of these opportunities, a very important one, is the chance to fish lake trout, a species which has become synonymous with clean water and wilderness. It is this image and the diversity of opportunity that makes the Northeastern Region attractive to tourists. Development on a lake is inconsistent with this image.

2. CLASSIFICATION

The lakes have been categorized into A, B and C based on the quality of the fishery and the lake trout habitat in the lakes. General considerations used in classifying the lakes are as follows:

A lakes

- must have natural reproduction (may be supplemented by stocking);
- should have large areas of water under the 18 metre contour (lake trout summer habitat); and,
- should have excellent water quality throughout the water column all year.

B lakes

- may have some natural reproduction or may be entirely maintained by planting;
- may have less water volume available for summer lake trout habitat; and,
- may have poorer water quality at some times of year (i.e. lower pH, some oxygen depletion in late summer, etc.)

C lakes

- these lakes have ceased to be managed primarily as lake trout lakes although some lake trout may still be present.

The A and B categories were further divided into A1, A2 and B1, B2 based on land tenure. The A2 and B2 groups are less than 100 percent Crown land.

3. LAND USE APPROACH

All Class A and B lake trout lakes are designated in the *Land Use Guidelines*.

Type A1 and B1 lakes will be managed exclusively for lake trout. No additional access or development will be permitted. MMA's will apply to these lakes.

Type A2 and B2 lakes will be managed for lake trout, but consideration will be given to other objectives on a case-by-case basis. Development should be designed to have a minimal impact on the aquatic habitat (i.e. shoreline setback, etc.). MMA's will apply to these lakes.

Type C lakes are not designated in the *Land Use Guidelines* and will be considered for other uses as required. However, they may be designated for other purposes, such as commercial outpost camp lakes.

B: list of lake trout lakes

DESIGNATED

A1

Lake	Township
Penelope	Snow
Adelaide	Olsen
Bone	Tupper
Crooked	Jarvis
Anvil	Handleman
Island	McIlveen
Mystery	McIlveen
Point	Gaudry
Jarvis	Jarvis
Lake One	Jarvis

A2

Lake	Township
Saymo	McIlveen
Ranger	Reilly
Meredith	Meredith
Quintet 2	Davieaux
McMahon	McMahon
Trout	Aweres
Patten	McMahon
Wart	Vibert
Achigan	Marne
Mamainse	Ryan
Morrison	Nahwegeshic
Mongoose	Vibert
Griffin	Norberg
McCarrel	Meredith
Iron	Meredith
Magisan	Carton

B1

Lake	Township
Gord	Carton
Lac Cherie	Pine
Big Turkey	Wishart
Charley	Kehoe
Foxwell	Hoffman
McGrath	Cuthbertson
Skintent	Cuthbertson
Upper Sheppard	Shields
Fetherston	Meredith
Fern	Whitman
Trapper	Jarvis

B2

Lake	Township
Gong	Handleman
Goulais	Butcher
Trout	Dablon
Spruce	Davieaux
Trotter	GRIR[1]
Carpenter	Tronsen
Northland	Deroche
Deil (Devils)	Whitman
Robertson	Vankoughnet
Wigwas	GRIR
Upper Island	Aweres
Garden	Hurlburt
Wolfe	Tupper
Menisa	GRIR
Weashkog	Jarvis
Pancake	Kincaid

NON-DESIGNATED

Lake	C	Township
Affleck		Carton
Bojack		Tupper
Vixen		Daumont
Hawk		Archibald
Sam		Havilland
Clearwater		Jarvis
Phelbin		Jarvis
Lake 27		Carton
Whitman		Daumont
Crystal		Aweres
Torrance		Ewen
Tupper		Tupper
Brant		Palmer
Gimlet 2		Ryan
Patterson		Tronsen
Spider		Vibert
Alice		Gaudry
Picard		Tupper
Cloudy		Laird

Lake	C	Township
Lawer		Butcher
Kaufman		Jarvis
Chalmers		Lunkie
Sandy		Duncan
Quintet 1		Davieaux
Patter		Gaudry
Mirror		Butcher
Camp 12		Reilly
Twab		Tupper
Cove		Carton
White Birch		Jarvis
Fifty Dollar		Handleman
Lower Twin		McIlveen
Lodestone		Handleman
Upper Twin		McIlveen
Diamond		Johnson
Upper Pancake		Kincaid
Chubb		Gaudry
Lake 5		Reilly
Little Turkey		Wishart

(1) GRIR — Garden River Indian Reserve.

C: brook trout lakes[1]

Lake	Township	Lake	Township
Kerwin	Wishart	Bone	Brule
Drew	Brule	Cedar	Palmer
Little Drew	Brule	Golf	Daumont
Sill	Vankoughnet	Nod	Daumont
Gavor	Desbiens	Snyder	Wlasy
Quinn	Wlasy	Camel	Schembri
Saddle	Lamming	Bliss	Schembri
South Branch	Hoffman	Hodgson	Wlasy
Tujack	Pine	Lake 37	Norberg
Welcome	Hoffman	Shadow	Pine
Stag	Lamming	Loggers	Lunkie
Affleck	Carton	Little Quinn	Wlasy
Mirror	Butcher	Little Saddle	Lamming
Lawer	Butcher	Laughing	Menard
Torrance	Ewen	Boundary	Menard
Hanes	Gapp	Little Laughing	Menard
Dyson	Wlasy	Hound	Ewen
Horne	Desbiens	Fyfe	Ewen
Little Horne	Desbiens	Lake 4	LaVerendrye
		Lake 5	LaVerendrye

(1) all lakes listed are naturally sustaining brook trout lakes.

D: access points

The following have access points:

Amy Lake
Armour Lake
Aubinadong Lake
Brown Lake
Buttertin Lake
Chubb Creek
Diel Lake
Fifty Dollar Lake
Friendly Lake
Fyfe Lake
Goulais River
Hanes Creek
Hazel Lake
Holmes Lake
Hound Lake
King Chutes
Laughing Lake
Point Lake
Quinn Lake
Round Lake
Shadow Lake
South Branch Lake
Spike Lake
Teepee Lake
Torrance Lake
Tujak Lake
Welcome Lake
Witchdoctor Lake
Aberdeen Lake
Harmony Bay
Havilland Bay
Patten Lake
Rock Lake
Camp 12 Lake
Garden Lake
Ranger Lake

E: tourism lakes

1. SELECTION CRITERIA

There are two categories of tourism lakes listed in the *Sault Ste. Marie District Land Use Guidelines*: the existing commercial outpost camp lakes and the proposed commercial outpost camp lakes.

The inclusion of the lakes in the first category was based on existing uses and the assessment of the capability of these lakes to sustain such use at present.

The proposed tourism lakes were selected on the basis of 4 physical characteristics and 1 fishery attribute. The 4 physical characteristics are:

- size: the lakes are larger than 50 hectares;
- inaccessibility by road;
- undeveloped; and,
- 100 percent Crown land.

The only fishery characteristic consideration at this point was the fish community (i.e. the lake could not be an A or B lake trout lake). It will be necessary to conduct a full fishery inventory as well as a lake plan to determine the capability of the proposed lake to sustain a commercial outpost camp before development occurs.

2. TOURISM LAKES

The following is a list of tourism lakes:

Lake	Township
Goulais	Butcher
Affleck	Carton
Gord	Carton
Megisan	Carton
Forester(1)	Gapp
Watson(1)	Gapp
Patter	Gaudry
Ragged	Gaudry
Lodestone	Handleman
Pancake	Kincaid
Lake 24(1)	Lunkie
Adelaide	Olsen
Mamainse	Ryan
Penelope	Snow
Dyson(1)	Wlasy
Snyder(1)	Wlasy
Gong	Handleman
Prairie Grass(2)	Curruthers
Nokomis(2)	Patenaude
Spike	Snow

(1) Potential lakes for future development of outpost camps.
(2) Lakes within Chapleau District boundary

F: significant canoe routes and trails

Canoe Routes:	1. Batchawana River canoe route; 2. Goulais River canoe route; 3. Ranger, Gong, Megisan, Prairie Grass Loop; 4. Ranger, Megisan, Lawer, Goulais, Lodestone Loop.
Significant Trails:	1. Voyageur trail; 2. Stokely Creek cross country ski trail; 3. Kinsmen cross country ski trail.
Snowmobiling trails used by the following clubs:	1. Algoma Snoplan; 2. Bruce Mines Snow Gliders; 3. St. Joseph Island Voyageurs; 4. Heyden Snowhounds.

G: sport fishing priority

Carp River
Little Carp River
Root River
West Davignon Creek
Crystal Creek
Fillion Lake (Jarvis Twp.)
White Birch Lake (Jarvis Twp.)
Havilland Lake (Fenwick Twp.)
Prince Lake (Prince Twp.)
Tier Creek
Stokely Creek
Havilland Creek
Cranberry Creek
Root River
Harmony River
Batchawana River
Round Lake (Plummer Twp.)
Montreal River Mouth
Sand Bay
Goulais Bay
St. Marys River
Pancake River
Montreal River
Caysee Lake (Slater Twp.)
Picard Lake (Tupper Twp.)
Bojack Lake (Tupper Twp.)
Upper Tilley Lake (Wishart Twp.)
Lower Tilley Lake (Wishart Twp.)
McGovern Lake (Olsen Twp.)
Huff Lake (Smilsky Twp.)
Pipe Lake (Nicolet Twp.)
Round Lake (Nicolet Twp.)
Griffin Lake (Norberg Twp.)
Gimlet Lake (Ryan Twp.)
Thessalon River
Rock Lake (Aberdeen-Plummer Twp.)
Gordon Lake (Plummer Twp.)
Desbarats Lake (Johnson Twp.)
Batchawana Bay
North Channel

H: sensitive fisheries habitat

Root River
Goulais River
Crystal Creek
Kelly Creek
Cranberry Creek
Kars Creek
Havilland Creek
Stokely Creek
Tier Creek
Robertson Creek
Sill Lake (Vankoughnet Twp.)
Reserve Lake (Jarvis Twp.)
Jones Creek
Government Creek
Gemma Creek
Beta Creek
Creek 1 (Queminico L. Creek)
Creek 2
Gavor Lake (Desbiens Twp.)
Bone Lake (Olsen Twp.)
Drew Lake (Brule Twp.)
Little Drew Lake (Brule Twp.)
Kerwin Lake (Wishart Twp.)
Lake 37 (Norberg Twp.)
Cedar Lake (Palmer Twp.)
Middle Pancake Lake (Nicolet Twp.)
Annie Lake (Nicolet Twp.)
Gawas Creek
Golf Lake (Daumont Twp.)
Lake 2 (LaVerendrye Twp.)
Lake 5 (LaVerendrye Twp.)
Saddle Lake (Lamming Twp.)
Upper Laughing Lake (Menard Twp.)
Tujack Lake (Pine Twp.)
Welcome Lake (Hoffman Twp.)
Horne Lake (Desbiens Twp.)
Sawmill Creek
Downey Creek
Harmony River
Batchawana River
Carp River
Pancake River
Cabinanska Lake Creek
Cottrell Cove Creek
Mamainse Harbour Creek
Mica Bay Creek
Cozens Cove Creek
Alona Bay Creek
St. Marys Rapids
Echo River
Bar River
Thessalon River
Rock Lake (Aberdeen-Plummer Twp.)
Gordon Lake (Plummer Twp.)
Ottertail Lake (Johnson Twp.)
Desbarats Lake (Johnson Twp.)
Little Horne Lake (Desbiens Twp.)
Hanes Lake (Gapp Twp.)
Hodgson Lake (Wlasy Twp.)
Dyson Lake (Wlasy Twp.)
Quinn Lake (Wlasy Twp.)
Pancake Lake (Kincaid Twp.)
Upper Pancake Lake (Kincaid Twp.)
Milford Haven Creek
West Aubinadong River
Lake 1 (LaVerendrye Twp.)
Lake 4 (LaVerendrye Twp.)
Little Saddle Lake (Lamming Twp.)
Laughing Lake (Menard Twp.)
Boundary Lake (Menard Twp.)
South Branch Lake (Hoffman Twp.)
Lake 1 (Lunkie Twp.)

I: public consultation

1. PHASE I

The first phase of the planning program began with the collection and evaluation of the background information necessary for developing resource policies and establishing planning issues.

The public consultation phase began in January 1980 with the publication of the document *Background Information — Sault Ste. Marie District.*

Public comments on the accuracy of the background document and planning issues were sought through various means, including newspaper articles, advertisements, open houses, planning information, brochures, and personal presentation to various user groups.

The highlights of the public consultation program are summarized in table I-1 below, while table I-2 summarizes the different meetings held with specific interest groups during the public consultation period.

Table I-1 PHASE I — PUBLIC CONSULTATION

OPEN HOUSE PARTICIPATION

LOCATION	DATE	APPROXIMATE ATTENDANCE
Sault Ste. Marie	June 19, 1980	200
Tarbutt Additional	July 23, 1980	4
Total		**204**

DISTRIBUTION OF PHASE I DOCUMENT

(i) At Open Houses	25
(ii) At Separate Meetings	25
(iii) By mail or over counter	80
Total	**130**

RESPONSE TO COMMENT SHEETS

Of 130 Phase I Documents distributed, 37 comments were received for a response rate of 28.5 percent.

Table I-2 MEETINGS WITH SPECIFIC GROUPS OF INTEREST

DATE	LOCATION	GROUPS INVOLVED	PURPOSE	NUMBER ATTENDING
February 5, 1980	Sault Ste. Marie	Sault and District Prospectors Association	proposed policies	10
April 15, 1980	Sault Ste. Marie	Sault and District Anglers Assn., Batchawana Bay Tourist Assn., OFAH,(1) Commercial Fishermens Assn., Tourist Operator, Montreal River	user group conflicts	6
May 9, 1980	Sault Ste. Marie	Eastern Lake Superior Commercial Fishermens Association	objectives and goals of district planning	1
June 11, 1980	Sault Ste. Marie	Batchawana Indian Reserve Garden River Indian Reserve City of Sault Ste. Marie SSM(2) Conservation Authority Town of Bruce Mines	overview of District land use planning	10
June 12, 1980	Tarbutt Additional	Township of Tarbutt Add'l. Township of Laird Township of Johnson Town of Bruce Mines Ministry of Housing	overview of district land use planning	5
August 28, 1980	Sault Ste. Marie	Great Lakes Power Corp.	solicit company's involvement in district land use planning	2
September 11, 1980	Sault Ste. Marie	Sault and District Anglers Assn., Algoma - Kinniwabi Travel Assn.	outline District's planning program	7
November 9, 1980	Sault Ste. Marie	Sault and District Anglers Assn.	outline District's planning program	20
December 2, 1980	Sault Ste. Marie	Eastern Lake Superior Commercial Fishermens Association	discuss areas of Lake Superior of interest to Association	10

(1) OFAH - Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters.
(2) SSM - Sault Ste. Marie.

2. PHASE II

The second phase of the planning program began with the approval of the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* in April 1982 and continued until the end of the review period of the Proposed Policy and Planning Options document on July 17, 1982. *Proposed Policy and Planning Options, Sault Ste. Marie District* was released to the public in early June of 1982, allowing approximately 6 weeks for review. Although the bulk of responses were received at the District office prior to the review deadline, a number of late responses were received. All responses, including those received after the due date, were evaluated and considered in the preparation of the *Land Use Guidelines*.

In review of this phase of the planning program, the public was requested to evaluate the proposed policies for all program areas and to make recommendations on the acceptability of the planning options. All comments relating to any aspect of the planning program were accepted. Highlights of the public consultation process which occurred during this period are itemized in table I-3, table I-4 highlights the meetings held with specific interest groups, while table I-5 summarizes the input received.

Table I-3 PHASE II — PUBLIC CONSULTATION

OPEN HOUSE PARTICIPATION

LOCATION	DATE	ATTENDANCE
Sault Ste. Marie	June 8, 1982	74
Sault Ste. Marie	June 9, 1982	72
Goulais River	June 10, 1982	46
Desbarats	June 11, 1982	21
Total		**213**

DISTRIBUTION OF PHASE II DOCUMENT

(i) At Open Houses	275
(ii) At Separate Meetings	170
(iii) By Mail or over Counter	470
Total	**915**

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS SHEETS

(i) Of 275 questionnaires distributed at open houses 29 were returned. This gives a response rate of 9.5 percent.

(ii) Of 640 questionnaires distributed outside of open house, 30 were completed and returned for a response rate of 4.7 percent. One was not signed.

(iii) 122 comments in the form of letters or briefs were also received.

TABLE I-4 MEETING WITH SPECIFIC GROUPS

DATE	LOCATION	GROUPS INVOLVED	PURPOSE	NUMBER ATTENDING
May 31, 1982	Sault Ste. Marie	News Media — The Sault Star — CKCY Television	DLUP(1) overview, public participation program	2
June 3, 1982	Sault Ste. Marie	District Staff	DLUP history, goals and objectives, options, public participation program	30
June 16, 1982	Sault Ste. Marie	Sault and District Anglers Association	DLUP goals and objectives; DLUP options	35
June 29, 1982	Sault Ste. Marie	Cross Country Ski Assn., Cross Country Algoma	DLUP options and objectives	14
December 3, 1982	Sault Ste. Marie	— interest groups — general public	Minister's Open Forum	350

(1) DLUP - District Land Use Planning program.

TABLE I-5 INPUT RECEIVED BY REPRESENTATIVE CATEGORY AND ORIGIN SAULT STE. MARIE DISTRICT (AS OF DECEMBER 31,1982.)

CATEGORY	DISTRICT PLANNING AREA	NORTHEASTERN PLANNING REGION	PROVINCIAL	OTHER	TOTAL
Members of Parliament					0
Advisory Committees	5				5
Agriculture Industry					0
Anglers & Hunters Associations/ Groups	3	1	1		5
Commercial Fishing Industry	6				6
Conservation Authorities	3				3
Environmental/Parks Associations/ Groups	4		3		7
Forest Industry	11	1	1		13
Government Agencies	4	1	12		17
Individuals	80	8	5	4	97
Mining Industry			1		1
Municipalities	4				4
Native Organizations/Groups					0
Tourist Industry	7	3			10
Trapping Industry	1		1		2
Other	3	1	3	4	11
Total	**131**	**15**	**27**	**8**	**181**

J: forest management agreements

The Ministry's forestry program is one of the major means of implementing the government's commitment to strong economic development in Ontario. The Forest Management Agreements (FMA's) were developed to ensure a productive forest land base in perpetuity for the long-term health of the forest products industry. As with parks system planning, there is a relationship between these agreements and land use planning.

The Ministry undertook a review of the FMA process in 1981 which allowed it to make some technical adjustments. The review revealed that the processes used to deal with land use issues arising from FMA's are generally sound, and provided the opportunity to involve the public in the process.

Land Use Guidelines, once in place, will provide the base from which FMA's will be developed.

For those FMA's which were completed or being negotiated prior to the completion of *Land Use Guidelines*, District staff initiated development of a general land use map covering the FMA area.

This land use map showed those areas of the existing licence where forestry operations will be generally permitted. They also indicated where, to ensure the continuing success of resource management programs, forestry operations may be restricted (i.e. moose habitat), and where they may be prohibited (i.e. shoreline reserves along canoe routes).

The map was developed from direction provided by the *Strategic Land Use Plan*, the information provided through the District land use planning process to date, and Ministry staff's general knowledge of the areas. It formed the basis of negotiation with the company for areas to be excluded from the FMA or subject to special management prescriptions.

The candidate FMA area, maps and relevant background data, was then made available for public review and comment. After public review and comment the Ministry and the company carried out any necessary revisions to the FMA area, if resquired.

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI)
Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to heritage appreciation, scientific study, public education and aesthetic appreciation.

Back-Country Recreation
This includes canoe tripping and backpacking in remote areas, accessible only by foot, or by manually powered water craft.

Back-Country Travel
Back-Country travel refers to overnight travel through wilderness and non-wilderness parks by back-packing or canoe tripping.

Candidate Park
An area designated in Ministry of Natural Resources land use guidelines and strategies which may be given official status as a park at some time in the future.

Capability
The natural ability of an area to provide continuous opportunity for benefits under an assumed level of management.

Capacity
The upper limit to which an area of land or water may be used or developed without an undesirable change taking place in the environment. Also called carrying capacity.

Coldwater Habitat
Waterbodies having characteristics that support coldwater fish species, such as trout, whitefish, ciscoe.

Commercial Fishing
The taking for sale of fish other than game fish, by means of any hook-line, trolling line, spear, minnow-trap, dip-net, gill-net, hoop-net, pound-net, seine-net, trammel-net, trap-net, or trawl-net.

Crown Land
All land (including land under water) held by the Province, both land which has never been sold and land which has been reacquired.

Deer Yard
An area having available shelter and food, in which deer are usually found during the winter.

Earth Science Site
Public or private land where landforms of Provincial interest have been identified.

Fish Community
An aggregation of different fish species living and interacting together.

Forestry Purposes
Includes the production of wood and wood products, provisions for proper environmental conditions for wildlife, protection against flooding and erosion, recreation, and protection and production of water supplies.

Furbearers
Animals having commercially valuable pelts including beaver, mink, marten, otter, muskrat, fisher, fox, raccoon, wolf, lynx.

Goal
A general purpose to which the Ministry aspires.

Habitat
The place or type of site where an animal or plant naturally or normally lives.

Hazard Land
Land which, because of its physical characteristics in combination with its location, presents a risk for its occupants including loss of life, property damage and social disruption (i.e. flooding).

Historical Park
A park area selected to represent the distinctive historical resources of the Province in an open

space setting, and protected for interpretive, educational and research purposes.

Integrated Resource Management
The coordination of resource management programs to ensure that conflicts are minimized and that management which would benefit several programs is encouraged. Integrated management encourages multiple use, but recognizes that in some circumstances management of areas for a single purpose may be necessary.

Interim Use
Land and resource use and management practices which are permitted to occur over a period of time prior to the initiation of another identified use.

Intolerant Hardwoods
Includes the following tree species: poplar and white birch. The term "intolerant" refers to the sensitivity of these species to shade.

Lake Productivity
The rate of fish production in a waterbody determined largely by nutrient and energy inputs and exploitation levels.

Land Use Guidelines
A document which displays a direction concerning the use of land and water in a defined area. It identifies where and how the Ministry intends to achieve its objectives in a specific district through the use of Crown land and through influencing the use of private land.

Land Use Planning
A process which culminates in a direction regarding the use of land.

Life Science Site
Public or private land where a natural habitat of provincial interest has been identified.

Management
The judicious use of means to achieve ends. Management may have various levels of intensity.

Mining Rights
The right to work the ores and minerals on or under any land. These may be granted separately from surface rights.

Modified Management Areas (MMA)
Areas designated to maintain or improve resource values within a multiple use context.

Multiple Use
A resource management or planning concept applied to very large areas to indicate that all basic uses are accommodated. Typically, two or more uses may occur on the same general area at the same time or in sequence.

Natural Environment Park
An area incorporating outstanding recreation landscapes with representative natural features and historical resources to provide high quality recreational and educational experiences.

Nature Reserve
An area selected to represent the distinctive natural habitats and landforms of the Province, which is protected for educational and research purposes to benefit present and future generations.

Objective
A quantifiable end result to be achieved.

Operational Plan
A part of a resource management plan stating the extent (includes human and financial resources) of all work of any nature to be carried out during 1 or more years of the management period.

Opportunity
A measure of recreation supply. It is used to describe the number of times a resource or facility can be used (occasions of use) in a given time period. An opportunity is considered not to be greater than 1 day.

Optimum Sustainable Yield
The concept refers to the maximum level of resource harvest which can be sustained on a long-term basis without causing detrimental effects to the resource base.

Policy
A decision concerning the objectives to be achieved and the means of achieving them.

Production Forest Land
Those lower capability agricultural lands, both forested and open, and higher capability lands with existing forest cover, from which the Ministry hopes to achieve their forestry targets.

Productive Forest Land
An area dedicated to the growing of merchantable timber or the production of other forest products.

Program
An activity undertaken by the Ministry to provide a service or manage a particular resource.

Protection Forest
An area wholly or partially covered with woody growth, managed primarily to regulate streamflow, prevent erosion, hold shifting sand, or exert any other beneficial influence.

Public Land
Any land owned or administered by a public body or agency. It includes Federal, Provincial and municipally-owned lands and lands held by agencies such as parks commissions and conservation authorities.

Recreation Park
An area which supports a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities for large numbers of people in attractive surroundings.

Resource Management
The control and coordination of the use of resources to achieve specific ends. Commonly applied to natural resources.

Resource Management Plan
A plan by which the policies, objectives and targets usually of an individual program (except in the case of an integrated resource management plan) are implemented for a specific resource.

Sequential Use
Where one use is followed by another in planned sequence.

Selection Harvest
The removal of mature trees, either as scattered individuals or in small groups, at relatively short intervals and repeated indefinitely. The objective is representation of all age classes distributed throughout the stand.

Shelterwood Cut
The removal of mature trees in a series of 2 or more cuts for the purpose of obtaining natural regeneration under the shelter of the trees that are left.

Site Class
A measure of relative productive capacity of a site for timber production.

Site District
A fairly large subdivision of a site region based on a characteristic pattern of climate and landform features.

Site Region
An area of land within which the response of vegetation to the features of landform follow a consistent pattern. Each specific type of land (defined in terms of relief, soil, texture, depth and drainage) within a specific site region has its characteristic plan succession.

Sport Fish
For the purpose of this document sport fish are the top predator species sought after by anglers.

Strategy
Planned actions or measures to achieve a desired end.

Surface Rights
All rights in land, other than mining rights, including sand and gravel deposits.

Target
A quantified end to be achieved or completed by a specific date.

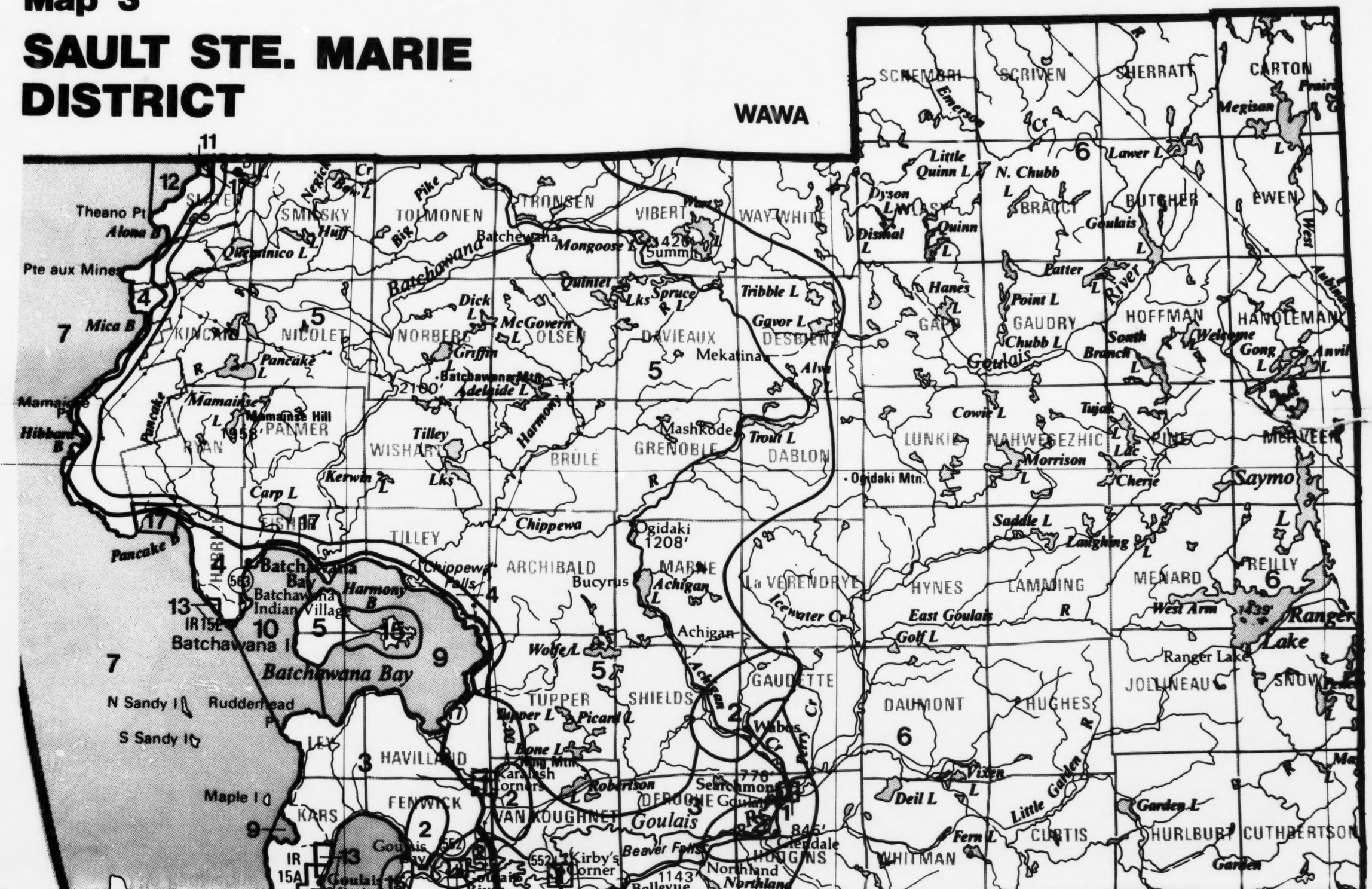
Tolerant Hardwoods
Includes the following tree species: sugar maple, beech, basswood, yellow birch, red oak and white ash. The term "tolerant" refers to the ability of these species to tolerate moderate levels of shade.

Wetlands
Lands which are permanently or seasonally covered with shallow water and where distinctive soil conditions, plant and wildlife communities develop. These include wetland forests (swamps), wetland thickets, marshes, bogs and fens.

Work Plan
A plan prepared annually which defines what management activities are to be undertaken for that year.

Map 3

SAULT STE. MARIE DISTRICT


CHAPLEAU
WAWA
SCHEMBRI
SCRIVEN
SHERRATT
CARTON
Megisan
Emerson
Cr
Little Quinn L
N. Chubb L
Lawer L
Dyson L
Dismal L
Quinn L
Goulais L
BRACCI
BUTCHER
EWEN
West
Aubinadong
Patter L
Point L
River
Hanes L
GAUDRY
HOFFMAN
HANDLEMAN
South Branch L
Welcome L
Gong L
Anvil L
Chubb L
Goulais
Cowie L
Tujak L
LUNKIE
NAHWEGEZHIC
PINE
Lac
Morrison L
Cherie
Saymo L
MCKEEVER
Saddle L
Laughing L
REILLY
MENARD
Ranger Lake
SNOWBALL
JOLLINEAU
HUGHES
DAUMONT
Golf L
East Goulais
West Arm
Icewater Cr
La VERENDRYE
HYNES
LAMADING
R
Vixen L
Deil L
Little Garden R
Garden L
CURTIS
HURLBURT
CUTHBERTSON
Garden
Fern L
WHITMAN
Beaver Falls
Kirby's Corner
Northland
HODGINS
Clendale
845'
Goulais
DEROCHE
Seamon
770'
Wabos Cr
GAUDETTE
SHIELDS
TUPPER
Tupper L
Picard L
Bone L
Robertson L
Karalash Corners
Maple I
KARS
FENWICK
VAN KOUGHNET
HAVILLAND
Rudderhead P
N Sandy I
S Sandy I
Batchawana Bay
Batchawana Indian Village
Batchawana Bay
Harmony B
Batchawana I
IR15E
IR 15A
Pancake
Carp L
Kerwin L
Lks
Chippewa
Chippewa Falls
Ogidaki 1208'
Ogidaki Mtn.
Bucyrus
Achigan L
Achigan
Wolfe I
Tilley
Harmony
Adelaide L
Batchawana Mtn
2100'
Griffin L
Dick L
McGovern L
Quintet
Lks
Spruce R L
Tribble L
Gawor L
Mekatina
Alwe L
Mashkode
Trout L
Mamainse Hill
1958'
Mamainse L
Mamainse Pt
Hibbard B
Pancake
Theano Pt
Alona B
Pte aux Mines
Quebecinico L
Batchawana
Monguose L
Summit
Pike
Big
Huff
Negick
Ben L
Cr
Wenebegon R
Batchawana
Batchawana
Batchawana

Area Designation

BLIND RIVER
Batchawana Bay
Batchawana Indian Village
Batchawana I
Batchawana Bay
Harmony B
Pancake B
Pancake
Carp L
Kerwin L
Lks
Tilley
Chippewa
Chippewa Falls
Ogidaki 1208'
Ogidaki Mtn.
Mashkode
Trout L
Wolfe L
Achigan
Achigan L
Icewater Cr
Bucyrus
Batchawana Bay
N Sandy I
S Sandy I
Rudderhead P
Maple I
Tupper L
Picard L
Bone L
Karalash Corners
Robertson L
Wabos Cr
Searchmont
Goulais
Goulais Bay
Goulais River
Kirby's Corner
Beaver Falls
Glendale
Northland
Northland L
Bellevue
1143'
Ile Parisienne
Goulais P
Island Lake
Upper Island
Crooked Lks
Reserve
Heyden
1074'
Trout L
Crystal Falls
Odenta 870
Korah
East Korah
Huckson Corners
French Bay
Garden River
Trotter L
Echo L
Aron L
Aberdeen
Sylvan Valley
McCarroll
Isbester
613'
Diamond L
Gordon Lake
Rock Lake
Rock L
Plummer
Desbarats
Desbarats L
Laird
Deil L
Vixen L
Fern L
Little Garden R
Garden L
Garden
Cherie
Morrison
Saddle L
Laughing L
West Arm
1439'
Ranger Lake
Golf L
East Goulais R
Penel L
Saymo
Ranger Lake
Lake
Prince L
Gros Cap
Gros Cap
Echo
McMahon
Stuart L
Patten L
Aberdeen
Meredith
Meredith L
Rock L
Garden
Garden River
Trout L
Reserve
Lks
Crooked
Upper Island
Island Lake
Heyden
Crystal Falls
Odenta
Korah
East Korah
Huckson Corners
French Bay
Garden River
Trotter L
Echo L
Aron L
Aberdeen
Sylvan Valley
McCarroll
Isbester
Diamond L
Gordon Lake
Rock Lake
Rock L
Plummer
Desbarats
Desbarats L
Laird
Deil L
Vixen L
Fern L
Little Garden R
Garden L
Garden
Cherie
Morrison
Saddle L
Laughing L
West Arm
Ranger Lake
Golf L
East Goulais R
Penel L
Saymo
Ranger Lake
Lake
Prince L
Gros Cap
Gros Cap
Echo
McMahon
Stuart L
Patten L
Aberdeen
Meredith
Meredith L
Rock L
Garden
RYAN
PALMER
WISHART
BRULE
GRENOBLE
DABLON
LUNKIE
NAHWEGEZHIC
PINE
McKEEVEN
TILLEY
ARCHIBALD
MARION
La VERENDRYE
HYNES
LAMMING
MENARD
REILLY
TUPPER
SHIELDS
GAUDETTE
DAUMONT
HUGHES
JOLLINEAU
SNOW
HAVILLAND
FENWICK
KARS
VAN KOUGHNET
DEROCHE
HODGINS
WHITMAN
CURTIS
HURLBURT
CUTHBERTSON
PENNEFATHER
DENNIS
DUNCAN
ANDERSON
CHESLEY
GILLMOR
KEHOE
McMAHON
MACDONALD
MEREDITH
ABERDEEN
ABERDEEN
LAIRD
TARBUTT
JOHNSON
PLUMMER
ADDITIONAL
PRINCE
1 SAULT STE. MARIE
Ile Parisienne
N Gros Cap
Goulais Mission
IR 15A
IR 15D
IR 14
IR 15E
Batchawana I
Batchawana Bay
Goulais
Goulais
Goulais

Area Designation

6 Resource Management Area

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL